

VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET STRAIGHT THROUGH "FROM EEND TO EEND."

THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

Established March 4, 1885. Made Famous in the Story of "Jonathan and His Continent," by Max O'Rell.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

NUMBER 20.

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General Salesman for
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LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of High-Grade
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Solicits orders from the merchants of the
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GUGGENHEIMER & CO
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Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions
and Fancy Goods. We manufacture
the well known "BEATS-ALL" Pants and
Overalls. Hold your orders until you see
him.

B. A. KASH, W. H. KASH,
KASH & KASH,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HAZEL GREEN, KY.,
Practice in courts of the county, and
give special attention to collections.

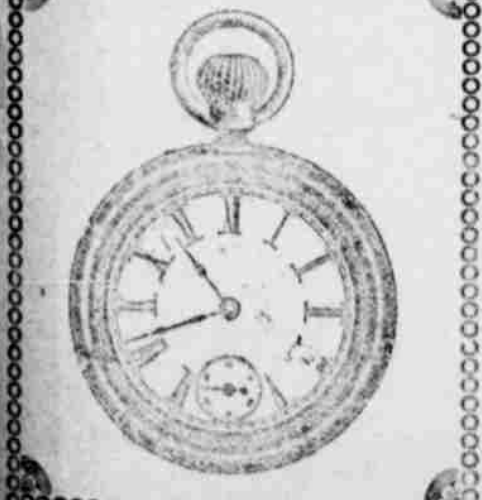
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Headquarters Harboursville, Ky.,
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Richardson Bros. Shoe Co.,
Nashville, Tenn.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of STAPLE
and CUSTOM SHOES, carries a full line of
samples and solicits your trade. 8-15

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Office at Day House),
HAZEL GREEN, KY.,
Will answer calls day or night. Sur-
gery, obstetrics and diseases of females a
specialty. Keeps a supply of medicines.

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—CRAVEN & KASH—
UNDERTAKERS
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We have a nice hearse and a full stock of
COFFINS and CASKETS on hand at all
times, which will be sold on the most rea-
sonable terms.
Mr. Willie Kash will act as funeral direc-
tor and furnish coffin and hearse upon re-
quest.
Soliciting the public patronage, we are,
respectfully, etc., **CRAVEN & KASH.**

JOHN BURNS ADAMS,
Silversmith and Jeweler,
LEE CITY, KY.



Repairs Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of
all kinds at the lowest prices, and guaran-
tees satisfaction in all cases.
Special attention to orders by mail.

COUNTY NEWS NOTES.

To insure insertion ALL corre-
spondence must be in this office by
Monday night of each week, and
that nearby on Monday morning.

Our correspondents are derelict in duty
and we want to say that henceforth they
will not receive papers except for the
week they have news letters. We are
dependent upon them for the news and
when they fail to send in their favors
they put us to great inconvenience.

SUNNY SIDE.
Grant Lacy gave this place a
pleasant call Sunday.
John Brooks attended church
on Lacy creek Sunday.
Several of our folks attended
the funeral of Mrs. S. C. Alex-
ander, of Daysboro, on Friday
last.

Uncle Rastus Brooks and wife
attended church at Hazel Green
Sunday, and took dinner with their
nephew, Monroe Nickell.

Howard Stamper and family, of
Campton, who have been visiting
over at the Walnut Grove for some
days, took dinner with Uncle Newt
Lacy Sunday, while on his way
back home.

W. T. Caskey, of your town,
came up Sunday after his sister,
Mrs. M. P. Lacy. She has been
on the sick list for some time,
and we hope that her visit will be
both pleasant and profitable.

Miss Minnie L. Day, of Hazel
Green, took dinner with Callie
Oney at this place Saturday, and
in the afternoon they had a pleas-
ant horse back ride. Callie was
at home on a visit from Friday
until Sunday.

Callie Oney visited the family of
Tom Strong, of Breathitt county,
last week, and while there met
several of our boys, James Motley,
Mort Pieratt, Mort Wilson and
Cecil Hurt, all of whom she was
delighted to see. The boys were
engaged in running teams.

Oct. 29. **SUSIE SUNBEAM.**
Don't vote to make the rich richer.

SWANGO SPRINGS SAYINGS.
Vaughn and Wallin, the photog-
raphers, were calling at the Springs
Sunday.

We had a pleasant chat with
Osa Byrd, of Salem, who passed
through here Sunday.

Misses Nettie Payne and Cordia
Brenneman, of Hazel Green, were
caught in the rain out this way
last week.

Rush Swango had for his guests,
Saturday and Sunday, Henry, For-
rest and Harry Cecil, of Grassy.

James F. Woolcum and Will
Clark, of Millersburg, were guests
of the Swango House all of last
week.

Mrs. O. W. Cecil and benevolent
daughter, Miss Ada, of Consola-
tion, were pleasant callers on this
side Thursday.

Harrison Swango and wife at-
tended meeting at Hazel Green
Sunday, and shared a sumptuous
dinner with Ova Swango and wife
on the Heights.

Rev. C. Rexford Raymond and
wife, superintendent of extension
works, and Prof. J. W. Dinsmore
and wife, professor of art teaching
of Berea college, were guests of the
Swango House Wednesday night,
on their way to hold a five days
tent lecture every night at Salyers-
ville. They were just from Bethel,
where they had held a series of
lectures.

Quite a number of our people
attended the funeral and burial of
Mrs. J. C. Alexander at Daysboro
Friday. We extend our deepest
sympathy to the ones left behind,
but can only ask them to follow
her advice and in her footsteps,
and they will some day meet
mother where parting will be no
more. She was a faithful member
and constant worker in the church,
and will be greatly missed there
and by the community around
her.

Oct. 29. **UNO.**
Vote for Beckham and the ticket.

Hon. Jas. Blackburn

Will address the voters of this
vicinity on state and national is-
sues at HAZEL GREEN, Monday,
November 5th, at 1 o'clock p. m.
Everybody invited.

A LANDSLIDE

For William Jennings Bryan

Is Predicted By Ex-President
Cleveland.—Union Labor and
Drummers for Bryan.

Dick Croker Says New York Is
Safe for Bryan, and the Hol-
landers Will Vote Bryan.

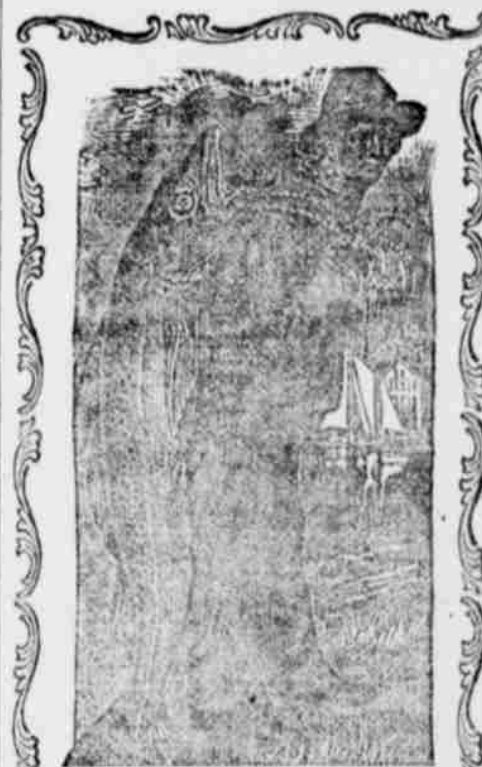
A YEAR OF DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

In an interview with ex-Presi-
dent Cleveland, on October 29th,
that gentleman said to a reporter:
"My young man, you will see a
landslide for Bryan the morning
after election. Of this I am cer-
cident."

Reporter—The indications, ac-
cording to republican leaders, are
for McKinley.

"Of course they are. That is
policy. What I tell you is my
private opinion."

"You do not understand the
conditions. There are elements all
over the country at work which it
would be impossible to draw into
line for McKinley. In the first
place, union labor is for Bryan. Of
recent years this organization of
labor has been a factor in politics,



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SCOTT'S EMULSION, and is on
every bottle of SCOTT'S EMUL-
SION in the World, which now
amounts to many millions yearly.
This great business has grown to
such vast proportions,

First—Because the proprietors
have always been most careful in
selecting the various ingredients
used in its composition, namely;
the finest Cod Liver Oil, and the
purest Hypophosphites.

Second—Because they have so
skillfully combined the various
ingredients that the best possible
results are obtained by its use.

Third—Because it has made so
many sickly, delicate children
strong and healthy, given health
and rosy cheeks to so many pale,
anemic girls, and healed the lungs
and restored to full health, so many
thousands in the first stages of
Consumption.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample.
Its agreeable taste will surprise you.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
499 1/2 Pearl Street, New York.
50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

and certainly is not favorable to
the interest of capital.

"The traveling men are for
Bryan. These men, who are a small
army, are of the opinion that the
republican party is the protector of
corporations and by the amalga-
mation of industrial interests many
of them have been thrown out of
employment.

"In the Northwest, in Minne-
sota, in Dakota and Iowa, there
are many Hollanders. Sympathy
for the Boers, who are their own
flesh and blood, will induce them
to support Bryan. See if I am not
correct.

"I have no desire to be drawn
into any controversy over the re-
sults of the election, but if the re-
publican managers honestly think
that President McKinley will be
re-elected it is my opinion they
are mistaken. They do not know
the situation."

Richard Croker, the Tammany
leader, says: "Bryan will not only
carry New York state, but he will
carry it by a big majority, and he
will run the same way all over the
country. He will be elected as
certain as his name is Bryan. I
never felt so confident of a thing
in my life."

Bryan's election brings good times.

TOLIVER TOPICS.

Rev. W. E. Moore has moved to
Menefee county.

T. L. Honaker has just returned
from Johnson county.

W. A. Oldfield sold his farm to
W. M. Hollen for \$525.

O. B. Swango made a flying trip
to West Virginia, last week.

Democrats, go to the polls Tues-
day and vote under the rooster.

Clay Brewer was thrown from a
mule last week and seriously in-
jured.

Henry Stamper and wife spent
Sunday with Bruce Stamper and
family.

Miss Elsie Boling was the guest
of Misses Etta and Carrie Swango
Sunday.

Aunt Bet Rose and daughter,
Mrs. Mary Nickell, were over at
the funeral.

Howard Kash and mother passed
through this part Thursday en
route home.

Robert Day and wife and two
sons were the guests of Henry
Mannin Sunday.

Miss Carrie Swango and Mrs. O.
W. McNabb visited W. C. Perkins
and family Sunday.

Miss "Leolene," of Maytown,
was the guest of Miss Nannie Catron
Saturday night.

W. M. Clark, who has been con-
fined in his room for some time, is
able to be out again.

Robt. Brooks, Jack Saltee, and
Burns Kash, of Hazel Green, were
at the funeral. [Cor. who died and
when?]

Miss Dela Hurt returned home
one day last week from Glenchire,
where she has been visiting part of
the summer.

O. B. Swango and wife spent
Monday evening at Henry Stamp-
er's, and seemed to enjoy them-
selves very much.

Misses Nettie Cox, Callie and
Rosa Wills, Belle McNabb and
Maud Blackwell were the guests
of Nannie Catron Saturday night.

Last Thursday evening at 8
o'clock, George G. Cox, of Toliver,
Ky., led to the altar Miss Nora
Phelps, of Frenchburg, and was
there united in the holy bonds of
matrimony by Rev. B. W. Mannin.

Died at her home last Sunday
morning, Aunt Jane Wheatly, one
of the oldest and most beloved
sisters in our community. She
has been a consistent member of
the church for a number of years,
and is today basking in the pres-
ence of God. She leaves a host
of relatives and friends to mourn
her loss.

Oct. 30. **SHINER.**
Vote against aristocrat arrogance.

Hazel Green Academy.

Normal & Preparatory School

THE Fifteenth Session of
HAZEL GREEN ACADEMY will begin on

Tuesday, Sept. 11th, 1900.

Full courses in all departments
will be maintained.

Wm. H. Cord, as principal, and
a full corps of competent assist-
ants will insure the continued
success of this well known insti-
tution. For catalog, or any par-
ticulars, call on or write,
WM. H. CORD.

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY.

N. H. WITHERSPOON, President,
R. D. HUNTER, Cashier.

Paid up Capital, \$200,000.00.
Surplus, \$60,000.00.

This Bank solicits the accounts of mer-
chants, farmers, traders and business men
generally throughout Eastern Kentucky,
and offers its customers every facility, and
the most liberal terms within the limits of
legitimate banking. oct18,1y

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sketch and description of any invention will
promptly receive our opinion free concerning
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Patents taken out through us receive special
notice, without charge, in THE PATENT RECORD,
an illustrated and widely circulated journal,
consulted by Manufacturers and Inventors.
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(Patent Attorneys),
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASH for acceptable ideas.

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FALL 1900.

EVERYTHING FOR ORCHARD,

LAWN AND GARDEN. Trees by

the Million—Fruit, Forest and Orna-

mental. APRACAGUS, GRAPE VINES,

SMALL FRUITS and everything needed

about the home—country or town.

No AGENTS EMPLOYED, and

bottom to the actual planter. C

on application to

H. F. HILLENMeyer & CO.,

LEXINGTON, KY. & Notions,

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine.

All druggists refund money if

cure. 25c. The genuine has

each tablet.

for sale,

100.

THE HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, : : : Editor.



HAZEL GREEN, KY.

THURSDAY, November 1, 1900



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. C. W. BECKHAM,
of Nelson County

FOR CONGRESS,
J. BANFORD WHITE,
of Estill County

FOR JUDGE APPELATE COURT,
JUDGE W. F. HALL,
Of Harlan County

+ANNOUNCEMENTS.+

For Representative—91st District.
CECIL—We are authorized to announce JAMES B. CECIL, of Morgan county, as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature for Morgan and Wolfe counties, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

VOTERS, if you want to assert your manhood and independence, vote for Bryan and Stevenson.

Vote for Beckham and the ticket.

"WILL Mr. Bryan be elected?" May be answered by another question, "Does a duck like dough?" The truth of the latter is the fact of the former.

Vote against aristocrat arrogance.

POSSIBLY New York is the enemy's country still, but, if so, it would seem that the enemy has turned web-footed and taken to the swamps.

Bryan's election brings good times.

Now is the opportunity to save the country from imperialism, militarism and bossism by voting for Bryan and Stevenson next Tuesday.

Vote early and vote Democratic.

THE latest infamy the republican party is guilty of was the discharge of 40,000 white employees in the stock yards at Chicago, and the filling of their places with negroes, accompanied by the avowal that they do so because they can control the negro vote.

Vote Bryan and "bust" the trusts.

"WAD to god some gift to gie us to see oursels as ithers see us," is just now applicable to the workingman and every one of his class who is made to bear the burden of the administration's imperialism in the taxes he pays upon the necessities of life.

Vote against the robber war tax.

TALK about imperialism being a myth! We have had it demonstrated since 1896, when the republicans ordered their men to fight Bryan on pain of loss of jobs. Unless their over-pretensions are rebuked, it will be many years before a man will be ordered to fight Hanna's candidates on pain of being imprisoned or shot.

Vote against McKinley monarchy.

BEFORE another issue of THE HERALD the election will have been held and the democratic ticket elected, with the exception of our candidate for judge of the court of appeals, which is conceded to Mr. O'Rear both by reason of his personal popularity and the enormous republican majority in the district, which is between five and six thousand, if we mistake not. With any other man than Ed. O'Rear representing the republican party the democrats might have hope to cut down this majority to one-half at least. But it will not surprise us if he polls the full strength of his party and a large vote beside. All or nearly all the faction known as Brown democrats will vote for him, and where he is personally known he will receive many votes from the rock-ribbed democrats. In Montgomery county he is very popular and, while the county is democratic on a strict party vote, we are told by men who have always been true to democratic tenets that Mr. O'Rear will undoubtedly carry the county. Well, he married in Morgan county where he lived several years, and democrats of that county tell us that while he may not carry the county he will at least cut down the usual vote to the minimum. On the other hand Mr. Hall, the democratic candidate, hails from the extreme edge of the state, is scarcely known in many counties of the district, and is withal nothing of a mixer as compared to his republican opponent. Therefore, with his personal popularity, his well known ability as a stump speaker and his faculty of making friends among strangers, there is little doubt—none, in fact—of Mr. O'Rear's election. But because Ed. O'Rear is sure to win in his race is no reason that democrats should be discouraged or downhearted at the prospects with others of our candidates. Bryan, unless we are as much mistaken as the boy who burned his shirt, is sure to win, and so will Mr. Beckham, but by perhaps not so large a majority as that of Mr. Bryan, and Mr. White will win in this congressional district. Conceding the judge of the court of appeals to the republicans the democratic party should put forth every effort to elect Mr. Bryan, Mr. Beckham and Mr. White in their respective races. They can win with a proper effort upon the part of every democrat, and there being more political significance in the election of these three than in the election of a judge of the court of appeals every democrat should put in his besticks in their behalf without wasting ammunition upon a race already lost to us.

Vote Democratic Ticket.

NEW YORK city recently granted Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate for president, the grandest ovation ever accorded any candidate for president, or any other dignitary, and the democrats of that state are wild in their enthusiasm. Madison Square garden, the biggest hall in the United States, was packed to its utmost limits to hear the distinguished democrat discuss the political issues, and this being the year for democratic success in that state, there is scarcely a doubt but its electoral vote will be counted for Mr. Bryan.

Vote Bryan & Stevenson.

It is estimated that the formation of the many trusts put out of employment over 100,000 drummers, and that they will vote the democratic ticket and influence their friends to do so is but reasonable. Who, therefore, can doubt the election of Mr. Bryan, who is pledged to bust the trusts?

Vote against the ASSASSINS.

"THERE are 27 democrats at Jackson who will vote for Bryan and for Yerkes," was the remark made in our presence a few days since, and we were led to soliloquize: "What kind of democrats may these be?" It reminded us of the Englishman touring this country during Mr. Cleveland's second campaign. Hearing a man mentioned as being a "mug wump" he inquired what it meant, and was told that it was a republican who voted the democratic ticket. "What, then," said he, "is a democrat who votes the republican ticket?" "Oh, he's a d— fool," was the laconic reply.

Vote for White and the right.

THE farmer, the laborer and the mechanic should remember that to help pay the cost of maintaining an army he pays a revenue of two cents additional to the fee upon every money order he buys in the postoffice, and a similar revenue upon every medicine he purchases for his family. It is a small sum, to be sure, but falls most heavily unfortunately upon the man whose family is the most afflicted for the reason that he has the most medicine to buy.

Down with McKinley's monarchy

IT is worthy of recollection that Senators Lodge, Foraker, Wolcott and Thurston asserted on the floor of the senate some two years ago that they wanted no subject races, and that they had no idea of permanently holding the Philippines, that the Filipinos were entitled to a free government of their own making and that any departure from these lines would be subversive of the principles of our government. However, things have changed since then.

Vote down Mark Hanna monopoly

THE only consolation we have in conceding to the republican party the election of the appellate court judge is the fact that the office is of no political significance, and the fact (which most of all we hate) that they have a majority of 5600, that we couldn't overcome.

Vote with the white man's party.

THE man who votes for Judge Hall will have the conscious satisfaction of being one who did not help elect O'Rear, and that's consolation.

Vote for Bryan and Stevenson.

IT's only a few days more until all the presidential candidates, but one, will painfully expire, and then—the fireworks.

Vote against Mark Hanna method.

DEMOCRATS in all of the precincts, see to it that you get the full vote out next Tuesday, and let us have an old fashioned victory.

Vote democratic ticket straight.

Vote the stright democratic ticket next Tuesday from the head of the ticket to the tail.

Vote against robber republicans.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Well, well, wonders will never cease. A man has been killed in a duel in France and a French aeronaut has broken the record instead of his neck.

IT's lucky for the republicans that election day is near at hand. If Mark Hanna and Teddy Roosevelt had time to tour the entire country McKinley's defeat would be absolutely certain.

Mr. Marburg, one of the tobacco trust magnates, has announced in a public speech under republican auspices, that the trusts have come to stay and that there will be no further use for the commercial traveler. Perhaps, Mr. Marburg may find himself mistake if Bryan is elected. Of course, if McKinley wins, nothing else is to be expected.

Sir Thomas Lipton has challenged for America's cup and has engineered a corner in pork at the same time on the side. He needs one to enable him to pay for the other.

The trusts all declare that they have lost money this year. This may go with the public, but Mark Hanna won't be fooled by any such hard luck excuses when he came round with the hat.

Mr. Hanna says that the Standard Oil trust, with all other trusts, was wiped out of existence by the Sherman anti-trust act. The devil is dead, perhaps, but who is doing the work the devil used to do? Tell us that, Mr. Hanna.

Suppose Teddy does gain five or six western electoral votes and loses New York, wherein should his profit lie? He had better go back west again and not chance the loss of New York by making speeches there.

If Bobs keeps on putting down the Boer war, he will soon win more laurels than the British Empire is able to furnish. He should be content with to follow General Otis' prescription and end the war not more than a hundred times.

Mr. Hanna is said to have been converted to Christian Science, at least to the political phase of it. According to this doctrine, you know, you cure disease by refusing to believe in its existence. So Mr. Hanna will cure the trust evil by denying that it exists.

The President says that although he confirmed the treaty with Sulu he does not recognize its provisions. By what authority then, Mr. McKinley, do you pay the salary of the harem keeper of the Sultan.

Of course, there was a good deal of organization about the Bryan welcome in New York the other night. But nevertheless it was clearly evident that something more than organization was there. A note of spontaneity was most conspicuous.

Please tell us, Mr. McKinley, how Porto Rica, which always had a surplus in its treasury, despite immense contributions to Spanish expenses of one sort or another, should now be a million dollars in debt and going deeper every day? Can it be due to carpet bagging?

Postmaster General says that the republicans will win in West Virginia by eight or ten thousand majority. This announcement was preceded a few days ago by a conservative estimate that eight or ten thousand Virginia and Carolina negroes had been colonized in West Virginia.

For a man who is cracked up to be as popular as Colonel Roosevelt his progress is attended by an extraordinary number of mobs. According to his own showing, the worst hated man in the country could not have had a rougher time of it. But perhaps Teddy is only trying to mob his way into office.

Bryan is not a calamity candidate. In fact, the shoe is on the other foot. The McKinley managers are trying to win by means of deliberate threats to throw the country into a panic and cause a business crisis if Bryan wins. Their whole campaign is based on terror, intimidation and corruption.

Ex-Senator and Judge George Gray, of Delaware, has come out for the democratic ticket. He hints strongly that he thought that he was buying the Philipinos to set them free and not to enslave them. It is said that ex-Secretary of State Day agrees with him in this assertion, but that he considers that it wouldn't be fair to his life long friend McKinley to state it publicly at this time.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern: This is fair warning. All who are indebted to me in amount, either by note or account, if the same is not settled with me on or before the 20th day of October, 1900, you will find said notes and accounts in the hands of the officers of the court. You can settle with me cheaper than with them. So govern yourselves according. JOSEPH C. LYKINS.

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO., CASH PRODUCE BUYERS

Dressed Poultry, Game, Furs, Eggs & Butter,

204 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

Write for Our Present Paying Prices.

PUBLIC SALE

Suburban Farms!

On TUESDAY, November 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m., I will sell publicly on the premises two small places near the northern suburbs of Winchester, Ky. One is the Toll House on the Ironworks Pike with (7) Seven Acres of Land. The other is the Ed Sutherland place adjoining, with Twenty (20) Acres of Land. This has on it a new house, with barns, good cistern, etc. They will be sold first separately and then as a whole, and the bid accepted which will bring the most money. The land is first-class. E. G. SUTHERLAND, the Main Street Greecer, will show these places to prospective purchasers.

J. SCOTT RENICK, SYCAMORE, KY.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

By virtue of taxes due the Sheriff of Wolfe county for years 1898-99-00, I will on Monday, November 5, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in the town of Campton, Ky., expose to public sale, for cash in hand, the following real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes and costs, to-wit:

District No. 3.—Year 1900. G. E. Gibson, 370 acres of land, unlocated. Tax and cost, \$10.53.
District No. 3.—Year 1900. Mary E. Homan, 160 acres of land, unlocated. Tax and cost, \$5.97.
District No. 3.—Year 1900. J. A. Link, 160 acres of land, unlocated. Tax and cost, \$8.28.
District No. 3.—Year 1900. Minta Pullman, 100 acres of land unlocated. Tax and cost, \$8.58.
District No. 3.—Year 1900. Wm. Stetson, 160 acres of land, unlocated. Tax and cost, \$5.97.
District No. 4.—1899-1900. G. W. Booth, 115 acres of land, adjoining lands of Clara Whisman. Tax and cost, \$8.17.
District No. 4.—1898 and 1899. Lovellen Bush's heirs, 813 of 600 acres of land, adjoining lands of Elias Reynolds. Tax and cost, \$8.71.
District No. 4.—Year 1900. P. Chilnold, 200 acres of land adjoining lands of Zach Ponders. Tax and cost, \$5.98.
District No. 4.—Year 1900. Neal Moore, 100 acres of land adjoining lands of D. F. Mills. Tax and cost, \$3.20.
A. T. COMBS, S. W. C.

District No. 2.—Years 1898-99. One town lot in Hazel Green, listed in the name of Nimrod L. Ware. Tax and cost, \$10.53.
A. T. COMBS, S. W. C.
By H. F. PIERATT, D. S.
October 4, 1900.

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HERALD JOB PRINTING IS THE BEST, and the cheapest

VOTE AGAINST MCKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION, MARK HANNA, ETC., AND THE REPUBLICAN ASSASSINS IN KENTUCKY.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

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ALL FORMS OF TOIL MENACED BY TRUST

The Farmer, the Laborer and the Business Alike Threatened with Serfdom DEMOCRACY THEIR SOLE DEFEND

THE KANSAS CITY PLATFORM SAYS:

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy control the price of all material and of the finished product, thus robbing producer and consumer; lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient agent yet devised for the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless immediate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the rest destroyed.

We pledge the democratic party to an unceasing warfare in Nation, city against private monopoly in every form.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN SAYS:

A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser and at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer and is powerless against injustice, either in wages or in condition of labor; the small holder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman receives his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the injustice that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice on the social and political welfare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against monopoly in nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise. If it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in its spirit.

One of the main reasons why men struggle so hard to obtain a monopoly is that it enables them to charge more than the worth of the goods or services they supply.

In the Bramkamp wire nail case the attorney for the trust admitted that the combine had raised the price from 80 cents to \$2.50 a keg, wholesale, securing thereby a monopoly profit of several million dollars. That went to pieces, but recently another combine has been formed, and wire nails are being sold over 140 per cent below the ordinary competitive price.

Extortions. The combine was investigated and the report delivered. The president time spent of the American people was \$200,000,000 trying to get the price of coal down to 1873 to 1886. In this attempt he failed. A fair market price was established, and the public by insane asylums and fat inabination. It also appeared that the combine raised the price of coal to \$1.35 a ton on the kinds to carry out his unconslitely housekeepers, though the icy than all othe price of coal was already high and the cost of mining diminishing every year.

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Jump in Sugar.

In 1888, just after the Sugar Trust was formed, the average price of raw sugar was the same as in 1885, but the average price of refined sugar advanced so that the difference between the price of raw sugar and the price of refined sugar was 76 per cent more than in 1885 and about 70 per cent more than in 1887, the year the trust was formed. Recently sugar has made advances amounting to a total of 2 cents on the pound. For a dozen years we have paid each year a good deal more per pound for refined sugar than we did in 1885 (although the cost of refining has been constantly diminishing), and our sugar bill has averaged at least \$10,000,000 and perhaps \$20,000,000 a year more because of the trust.

Standard Oil Again.

The Standard Oil is another monopoly that has kept prices form falling as much as the diminished cost of transportation and refining would have caused them to fall in an open market, and at times it has lifted prices absolutely as well as relatively, in spite of the vast improvements in processes of manufacture, great cheapening of transportation by the pipe-line service, and the falling price of crude oil. From 1894 to 1897, for example, the price of refined oil went up 14 per cent, while the price of crude oil declined 6 per cent. Oil rose at wholesale in New York from 3 cents in November, 1897, to 6 cents in December, 1899, and it has gone still higher in 1900.

One may charge the fair value of the services he renders without a monopoly. But monopoly gives power to charge more than that value, in other words, monopoly confers the in-

ating in the same place at house and \$18 for a business year and is making money. orbitant rates of express are notorious, and even railroads been known to make excessive

Municipal Franchises. it is the same with all our opolies. Gas sells at \$1 while be made for 20 cents and dis for 15, as we know from vari reports and investigations.

The above are but a few from an enormous mass of fact onstrating that private m tends to extortion. Extortionate charges lead, o to enormous profits and the of vast fortunes which become, turn, the instruments of fur tortion. The monopolists wealth, while the working mas competitive classes are cheated, Bunches have no their fair share of the world's guinn's Ointment. All Those who build palaces do in them.

Builders Enter Not In Those who dig coal have lit Those who make clothes are Those who grow wheat and poorly fed. Those who build railroads travel. Those who do most of the w not enjoy the fruits of their id while those who do little or n enjoy much; all because priva opoly gives some men the p appropriating what others pr Here are some of the profits monopoly has made:

Oil trust—\$23,000,000 in three —about 100 per cent a year on ital, water and all. (The oil oly has been known to make cent on its whole capital, and investment 3,000 per cent per ye obtained through railroad favo —Wealth Against Commonweal 67, 99, 100.)

Profits of Monopoly. Steel trust—\$42,500,000 a about 30 per cent on water and; Sugar trust, 200 to 400 per ce Wire trust, 60 per cent. Tin plate trust, 40 per cent. Pennsylvania coal, 30 per cent Fifth Ave. bank (New York) per cent. Chemical bank (New York), cent. Metropolitan Telephone Co., cent. Bell monopoly, \$5,000,000 a ye of its total income. Telegraph monopoly (on origi vestment), 300 per cent a year. Bay State Gas Co., 60 per year. Cleveland Gas Co., 144 per year. New York Gas, \$300,000,000 by years, or enough to pay 10 per cent the investment and duplicate a plants besides.—(New York Sena vestigation).

Metropolitan Street Ry. System York, 28 per cent. Philadelphia Traction—\$5,500 16 per cent on investment. 15th and 15th Street Co., 60 cent. Philadelphia City 31 per cent. Ridge Avenue 42 per cent. Citizens' Co., 67 per cent. 2d and 3d Streets, 25 per cent. Union, 31 per cent. The excessive charges and e tan. profits of private monopol nothing more nor less than tadry Goods & Notions, CHARLESTON, W. VA.,

Solicits a share of your patronage, and asks you to hold an order for him.

GET YOUR NOTEHEADS, Envelopes, Letterheads, Catalogues, Sales Bills, etc., printed at HERALD office. OLD PAPERS, Clean and Nice for sale, at this office at 20 cents per 100.

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KY.,

ROSE is the See Mr. ROSE your order for

SON,

FOR & CO.,

OF & CIDER

will receive his satisfaction.

ITMENT RSES

Such troubles Remedies. Bunches have no their fair share of the world's guinn's Ointment. All Those who build palaces do in them.

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value—Practical, chensive—Hand- ily Illustrated. GGLE DK use Trentise, with over 50 Price, 50 Cents. OK read and learn how; ductions of all kindg ons. Price, 50 Cents. 300K try Book in existence; life-like reproductions; 103 other illustrations. business; having a great reproductions of each ns. Price, 50 Cents. OK read and learn how; ductions of all kindg ons. Price, 50 Cents. 300K try Book in existence; life-like reproductions; 103 other illustrations. business; having a great reproductions of each ns. Price, 50 Cents. OK read and learn how; ductions of all kindg ons. Price, 50 Cents. 300K try Book in existence; life-like reproductions; 103 other illustrations. business; having a great reproductions of each ns. Price, 50 Cents.

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have been visiting relatives and friends in Illinois for a month or so, returned home Tuesday.

Died, at her residence on Thursday last, Mrs. S. C. Alexander, of Daysboro, and was buried on Friday.

Read the ad, "A Farm for Sale," Prof. Cord in this issue offers his farm, 150 acres, near Hazel Green, for sale at private contract, and a bargain can be secured.

Vote Democratic and be happy.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache, indigestion

the mouth of one race as a reason

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H. F. PIERATT, SOLE DEALER, HAZEL GREEN, KY.

the bundle at H. F. Pieratt's store or this office.

Chester White is agent for the Home Steam Laundry, of Mt. Sterling, and will send his basket every two weeks. Shirts, collars, cuffs, etc., laundered in the best style.—tf.

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The verdict of history on the administration of the latter day Jefferson, William Jennings Bryan, who has been more bitterly abused than even his great prototype, will closely follow out the parallel.

LINCOLN VS. HIS PARTY.

May 30, 1836. Speech at Bloomington, Ill., at the formation of party in State.—Arnold, p. 93.)

"Let us, in building our new party, plant ourselves on the rock of the Declaration of Independence and the gates of hell shall not be able to prevail against us."

[Republicans now declare the Declaration of Independence obsolete and deny its fundamental principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.]

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This was when the Omaha Bee was opposing the conquest of the Philippines and endeavoring to shape the course of the administration.

Birdseye View of William McKinley

His Devious Political and Official Trail Is an Anomaly in American Politics

Always Wrong in the End

"The Republican party has accepted the European idea and planted itself upon ground taken by George III and by every ruler who doubts the capacity of the people for self-government or denies them a voice in their own affairs."—William J. Bryan's Letter of Acceptance.

This is what President William McKinley has done, says Jonathan B. Taylor: He has exercised the autocratic and unconstitutional power of denying the right of representation and suffrage; of trial by jury; of writ of habeas corpus; of the right to bear arms; of all rights guaranteed by the constitution to the inhabitants of newly recognized islands.

He has recognized slavery and polygamy in Sulu. He has made war upon the non-slave holding non-polygamous inhabitants of Luzon. He has consented to the taxation without representation of the inhabitants of Porto Rico. He has withheld independence from the inhabitants of Cuba. This is imperialism!

In his message President McKinley said:

"Forcible annexation is criminal aggression."

He then proceeded to "forcibly annex" the Philippine archipelago with its 8,000,000 unwilling people.

In 1899 President McKinley said:

"It is our plain duty to give free trade to the people of Porto Rico."

He immediately proceeded to importune and coerce a Republican congress into passing a tariff bill against Porto Rico in accordance with the demand of the sugar trust.

He gave pledges to Spain and Cuba that Cuba should be free and independent.

He has created a military government in Cuba, which has thwarted every step toward island autonomy and which reeks with theft and corruption of every kind.

Record in the Philippines.

President McKinley paid Spain \$20,000,000 for something which Spain did not possess and had not power to deliver. The president has since that time spent of the American people's money \$200,000,000 trying to obtain that for which he had paid \$20,000,000. In this attempt he has only succeeded in filling graves, hospitals, insane asylums and fat insular jobs. The end is not yet.

He has appointed more commissions to carry out his unconstitutional policy than all other presidents have legally created. He is paying these commissions in violation of the constitution. (See article 1, section 9, clause 7).

These commissions have never done anything beyond administering coats of whitewash to the autocracy at Washington.

McKinley's Appointees.

President McKinley is responsible for General Alger of canned beef notoriety; for General Eagan, who was suspended for blackguardism, on full pay; for Rathbone and Neely, the Cuban postal thieves; for Gage, the banker, who turned the treasury over to Morgan and his Wall street conspirators, and for Griggs, whose sole duty is to shield the robber trusts from prosecution.

He is responsible for Hay, the British toady. He sent Hay's son to Pretoria to be the administration agent at the death of the South African re-

publics. Under the same Hay McKinley surrendered American territory in Alaska to Great Britain and denied the right of American miners to protect.

Enemy of Labor.

At the request of the Standard Oil trust President McKinley sent its regular army into Idaho to shoot down and imprison miners who had rebelled against Standard oil tyranny in Coeur d'Alene. These men were thrown into a stockade and kept there without right of trial until many of them became raving maniacs. These facts are a part of current history.

He places a horse doctor in charge of the medical department of Cuba. He placed Gen. Miles incommunicado and sent to Cuba in charge of the army Shafter, who rode to battle in a litter and who wanted to surrender when the first shot was fired.

Cracked All Through.

Mr. McKinley was a free silver man in 1893, a bimetallist in 1896 and a single gold standard advocate in 1898. He was a champion of civil service in 1896, and two years later he discharged 8,000 civil service appointees to make place for political pets of Hanna and Platt.

Through his pro-British secretary of state he entered into a treaty with Great Britain whereby the American people were to dig a Nicaraguan canal and leave it defenseless to be used at pleasure by John Bull.

He permitted the opening of special mail matter to our consul at Pretoria by British agents and called our consul home because that official complained.

He makes constant declaration that the institutions of this country are in the hands of providence and then demands a large standing army, as if providence were not equal to the task.

Behold the Man of Destiny.

Secretary Root in a recent speech in New York said:

"Oh for one hour of Grant!"

Why Grant, if McKinley is such a Napoleon?

Why Grant, when the man of destiny and of providence, is at the helm?

Look at the man! He has been on every side of every question—always landing on the side opposed to the people, on the side of oppression, on the side of national shame.

LET THE PEOPLE ELECT THE SENATORS

President Johnson, in 1868, recommended a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senator by direct vote of the people, but his recommendation met with no response. About twelve years later General Weaver, then a member of congress, tried to secure the passage of a resolution submitting an amendment, but his efforts were futile. In 1892, the resolution recommended by President Johnson and urged by Congressman Weaver finally passed the house of representatives, but it has not yet reached a vote in the senate. And now after eight years more of public discussion, the proposition for the first time receives the endorsement of the national convention of one of the great parties.

If the fusion forces win a victory this fall, we shall see this reform accomplished before the next presidential election, and with its accomplishment, the people will find it easier to secure any remedial legislation which they may desire.

Great problems are solved slowly, but struggling humanity marches on, step by step, content if at each nightfall it can pitch its tent on a little higher ground.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

WANTS A MONARCHY

McKinley Organ in Iowa Voices the Real Sentiments of the Republican Party.

CONSTITUTION IS OBSOLETE.

The following article is from the Des Moines (Ia.) Globe, a Republican farmers' paper. It voices in plain language the spirit of McKinley Republicanism. What the Globe frankly speaks the imperialist secretly thinks.

It is brutally plain, and for this reason Republican organs have affected to discredit its sentiments; but it speaks out of the fullness of a heart saturated with Hamiltonianism, which is the inspiration of President McKinley; and there is in it that touch of sagacity that gives it weight as an utterance, a little rash perhaps and possibly a little premature, but significant of the trend of modern Republicanism. The article deserves the very widest publicity as showing the direction of the McKinley drift:

"For a long time thinking people who have large commercial interests have felt unsafe with our present form of government from the fact that we are controlled by the little cheap John politicians and ward-healers. NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO DO AWAY WITH OUR OBSOLETE CONSTITUTION and adopt a form of government that will be logical with expansion ideas and will give AMPLE PROTECTION TO CAPITAL."

"A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY is probably the most desirable plan that we could now adopt. Everything is ripe for the change. We take it that the great farming interests of our land will readily adapt themselves to the change. The farmer is a great lover of law and order, and ANTI-MONARCHY IS LARGELY THE EXPRESSION OF FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS SUGGESTED BY HOT-HEADED THEORISTS."

"We believe that history and experience have proven beyond cavil that A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT CANNOT SUBSIST beyond a certain stage. That as soon as a great PEOPLE BECOME RICH, STRONG AND GREAT, THE REPUBLIC DROOPS AND DIES. We believe this is so, of necessity and not by chance. We believe that there is not a single case of record where the masses of a great nation possessed the intelligence to initiate laws, and were intelligent enough to compel the enforcement of such good laws as they might pass."

"It would seem as if science teaches that men are created to follow their masters—the inspired minds of the world. HISTORY SHOWS THAT A KING MUST BE AND IS FOUND IN EVERY NATION to guide its people in every great crisis. Neither is the change to be dreaded or looked forward to with foreboding. While we are in fact largely under the conditions of a monarchy, we have the evils without the benefits of the same."

Bryan and the Income Tax

At present the government can draft the citizen, but cannot draft the pocketbook. Slowly but surely the dollar is being crated and the man debased. Justice in taxation must be restored.

The sentiment prevailing among those who advocate an income tax justifies the prediction that the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans will in their next campaign advocate an amendment to the constitution specifically authorizing an income tax, and no one who has faith in the final triumph of every righteous cause will doubt the ultimate success of the effort to make an income tax a permanent part of the revenue system of the federal government. W. J. BRYAN.

NO FREEDOM NOW FOR FILIPINOS.

"I have always thought that all men should be free, but if any should be slaves, it should be first those who desire it for themselves and secondly those who desire it for others." ABRAHAM LINCOLN. From an address to an Indiana Regiment, March 17, 1865.

The Children of the Coal Miners

Do you hear the children weeping, O my brothers. Ere the sorrow comes with years? They are leaning their young heads against their mothers, And that cannot stop their tears. The young lambs are bleating in the meadows; The young birds are chirping in the nest; The young fawns are playing with the shadows; The young flowers are blowing toward the west— But the young, young children, O my brothers, They are weeping bitterly! They are weeping in the playtime of the others. In the country of the free. —Mrs. Browning.

FALSE PRETENSE OF PROSPERITY.

Of all the humbug and false pretense of the McKinley administration there is nothing more hollow than the cry of "prosperity." The suppressed rotten beef scandal, which is sought to be covered by pleas of patriotism; the Cuban frauds, whose authors are pretended to be prosecuted; the bootlegging trusts, which are held up as enemies while licensed to tax the people; are all palpable evidences of the miserable hypocrisy of Mark Hanna's regime, but for cool audacity nothing has equalled the clamor about "prosperity."

Dr. O. J. Perkins, of Chicago, has made a study of a certified report signed by A. H. Gleason, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Nebraska. Under his analysis this report tells a widely different story from that daily proclaimed by Republican speakers and press. "Using the round numbers," he says, "the mortgages 'satisfied' during the three and a half years ending June 13, 1900, amount to \$99,000,000, as against \$77,000,000 'pled,' a difference of \$22,000,000 in favor of 'prosperity.' This applies to real estate mortgages only, and would bear out the claim of the Republicans provided there was nothing further. When, however, we go to the next column we find that \$238,000,000 in chattel mortgages have been filed against \$177,000,000 satisfied—a difference of \$61,000,000 against 'prosperity.'"

The difference between \$161,000,000 and \$222,000,000 is \$139,000,000. This is the actual increase in the mortgage indebtedness of the state of Nebraska according to the sworn statement of the county clerks. These large figures are not easily comprehended. Viewed from another standpoint it

may be easier. Allowing that the population of Nebraska has increased twenty per cent since the census of 1890, we find that the increased indebtedness is over \$109 for each man, woman and child in the state.

If the people of the state of Nebraska with abundant crops are in this short time plunged \$139,000,000 more in debt than at the beginning of this period, how many years will it require under the same regime to place the property entirely in the hands of mortgage holders?

Those not acquainted with the present methods of loaning money in the west and south will be astonished at the large increase in chattel mortgages shown by the report. This is explained by the fact that the lender prefers a short time loan at an increased rate of interest secured by a mortgage on growing live stock to one on real estate. An analysis of similar reports made by other state officers in the west and southwest will show practically the same results.

Instead of these being loans, they are mortgages, and the total increase in the three years completed is in excess of \$50,000,000. In two years of McKinley prosperity the chattel mortgages of Indiana have increased 255,151 in number, and \$7,382,234 in amount, and the total mortgage debt of the state in three years of McKinley prosperity has increased \$5,946,746 over what has been paid, not including the chattel mortgages and foreclosures of 1897.

ALL FORMS OF TOIL MENACED BY TRUSTS

The Farmer, the Laborer and the Business Man
Alike Threatened with Serfdom
DEMOCRACY THEIR SOLE DEFENDER

THE KANSAS CITY PLATFORM SAYS:

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer; lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof; deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient agent yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiable greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed.

We pledge the democratic party to an unceasing warfare in Nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN SAYS:

A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own profit the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer and is powerless to protest against injustice, either in wages or in condition of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welfare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise. If elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit.

One of the main reasons why men struggle so hard to obtain a monopoly is that it enables them to charge more than the worth of the goods or services they supply.

In the Bramkamp wire nail case the attorney for the trust admitted that the combine had raised the price from 80 cents to \$2.50 a keg, wholesale, securing thereby a monopoly profit of several million dollars. That trust went to pieces, but recently another has been formed, and wire nails have advanced over 140 per cent because of the new combine.

Coal Trust Extortions.

The coal combine was investigated by congress in 1893, and the report declares (1) that in 1888 the extortions of the coal monopoly averaged more than \$1 a ton, or \$39,000,000 for the year; and (2) that from 1873 to 1886 \$200,000,000 more than a fair market price was taken from the public by this combination. It also appeared that in 1892 the combine raised the price .25 to .135 a ton on the kinds used by housekeepers, though the price of coal was already high and the cost of mining diminishing every year.

The Linseed Oil Trust in 1887 put the price up from 38 to 52 cents a gallon, or nearly \$5,000,000 additional tax on the yearly output.

In the same year the copper syndicate put up the price from 10 to 17 and 18 cents a pound, or \$30,000,000 additional tax on the yearly output.

A congressional investigation in 1893 brought out the fact that on the strength of a rumor that the internal revenue tax was to be increased by congress the Whisky Trust raised its prices 25 cents a gallon, which would amount to an additional profit of \$12,500,000 on its yearly output.

Jump in Sugar.

In 1888, just after the Sugar Trust was formed, the average price of raw sugar was the same as in 1885, but the average price of refined sugar advanced so that the difference between the price of raw sugar and the price of refined sugar was 75 per cent more than in 1885 and about 70 per cent more than in 1887, the year the trust was formed. Recently sugar has made advances amounting to a total of 2 cents on the pound. For a dozen years we have paid each year a good deal more per pound for refined sugar than we did in 1885 (although the cost of refining has been constantly diminishing), and our sugar bill has averaged at least \$10,000,000 and perhaps \$20,000,000 a year more because of the trust.

Standard Oil Again.

Oil that has kept prices from falling as much as the diminished cost of transportation and refining would have caused them to fall in an open market, and at times it has lifted prices absolutely as well as relatively, in spite of the vast improvements in processes of manufacture, great cheapening of transportation by the pipe-line service, and the falling price of crude oil. From 1894 to 1897, for example, the price of refined oil went up 14 per cent, while the price of crude oil declined 6 per cent. Oil rose at wholesale in New York from 3 cents in November, 1897, to 6 cents in December, 1899, and it has gone still higher in 1900.

One may charge the fair value of the services he renders without a monopoly. But monopoly gives power to charge more than that value. In other words, monopoly confers the inestimable privilege of demanding something for nothing.

The Telegraph Monopoly.

We pay twice as much for our telegrams as government systems charge; the telephone monopoly charged the federal government \$75 per 'phone for service the government is now supplying for itself at a cost of \$10 per 'phone, and even in our largest city exchanges, where the monopoly charges \$90 to \$250, the service could be rendered at a profit for a uniform charge of \$20 a year.

The Bell monopoly, in Grand Rapids, Wis., charges \$36 for a house and \$48 for a business place, while a co-operative telephone exchange is oper-

ating in the same place at \$6 for a house and \$18 for a business place per year and is making money. The exorbitant rates of express monopolies are notorious, and even railroads have been known to make excessive charges.

Municipal Franchises.

It is the same with all our city monopolies. Gas sells at \$1 which can be made for 20 cents and distributed for 15, as we know from various gas reports and investigations.

The above are but a few samples from an enormous mass of facts demonstrating that private monopoly tends to extortion.

Extortionate charges lead, of course, to enormous profits and the building of vast fortunes which become, in their turn, the instruments of further extortion. The monopolists roll in wealth, while the working masses and competitive classes are cheated out of their fair share of the world's wealth. Those who build palaces do not live in them.

Balders Enter Not In.

Those who dig coal have little fuel. Those who make clothes are ill-clad. Those who grow wheat and corn are poorly fed.

Those who build railroads do not travel.

Those who do most of the work do not enjoy the fruits of their labor, while those who do little or nothing, enjoy much; all because private monopoly gives some men the power of appropriating what others produce.

Here are some of the profits private monopoly has made:

Oil trust—\$23,000,000 in three months—about 100 per cent a year on the capital, water and all. (The oil monopoly has been known to make 520 per cent on its whole capital, and on one investment 3,000 per cent per year was obtained through railroad favoritism.—*Wealth Against Commonwealth*, pp. 61, 99, 100.)

Profits of Monopoly.

Steel trust—\$42,500,000 a year—about 30 per cent on water and all.
Sugar trust, 200 to 400 per cent.
Wire trust, 60 per cent.
Tin plate trust, 40 per cent.
Pennsylvania coal, 30 per cent.
Fifth Ave. bank (New York), 150 per cent.
Chemical bank (New York), 200 per cent.
Metropolitan Telephone Co., 150 per cent.
Bell monopoly, \$5,000,000 a year, 4-5 of its total income.

Telegraph monopoly (on original investment), 300 per cent a year.
Bay State Gas Co., 60 per cent a year.

Cleveland Gas Co., 144 per cent a year.
New York Gas, \$300,000,000 in ten years, or enough to pay 10 per cent on the investment and duplicate all the plants besides.—(New York Senate Investigation.)

Metropolitan Street Ry. System, New York, 28 per cent.
Philadelphia Traction—\$5,500,000—16 per cent on investment.
15th and 15th Street Co., 65 per cent.

Philadelphia City 31 per cent.
Ridge Avenue 42 per cent.
Citizens' Co., 67 per cent.
2d and 3d Streets, 25 per cent.
Union, 31 per cent.

The excessive charges and exorbitant profits of private monopoly are nothing more nor less than taxation without representation. You are not represented in the oil trust, the steel trust, the coal combine, the chemical bank, the gas, electric, street railway, telegraph, telephone, railroad, beef, sugar, copper and tin monopolies. Yet they levy taxes on you.

Watered Stock.

The monopolists know that their outrageous profits may rouse the people if they become known and so many of those most open to the public gaze try to hide their gains by watering their capital. Ninety per cent on the real investment is only 9 per cent on the watered bulk.

Fraud and extortion are among the most prolific and a deplorable of all the results of private monopoly.

SLAVERY RECOGNIZED

Amendment to the Constitution for Which a Million Lives Were Sacrificed Set at Naught by McKinley.

THE INFAMOUS SULO TREATY.

The constitution of the United States says:

ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

MCKINLEY'S INFAMOUS TREATY WITH THE SULTAN OF SULO.

Article I. The sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

Article II. The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies on land and sea.

Article III. The rights and dignities of his highness the sultan and his datus shall be fully respected, and Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion. All their religious customs shall be respected and no one shall be persecuted on account of his religion.

Article X. Any slave in the Archipelago of Sulu shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying the master the usual market value.

Article XIV. The United States government will pay the following monthly salaries: To the sultan, \$250; to Dato Rajah Mada, \$75; to Dato Attik, \$60; to Dato Calbe, \$75; to Dato Joak-anan, \$75; to Dato Puvé, \$60; to Dato Amir Halassin, \$60; to Hadji Buter, \$50; to Habib Mura, \$40; to Ferit Saguin, \$15.

Signed in triplicate, in English and Sulu, at Jolo, this twentieth day of August, A. D., 1899, (13th Arakul Akil, 1357).

The Sultan Julu,
Dato Rajah Mada,
Signed J. C. Bates, Brigadier-General
U. S. V.

COST OF MILITARISM.

Two Hundred Millions for the Army; Seventy-Five Millions for the Navy Is What McKinley Wants.

DEMANDS ARMY OF 100,000 MEN.

We are at last to know what we are to pay for our experiment in imperialism.

The Washington government has made its demand. It demands an army of 100,000 men and it wants \$200,000,000 for the next year to support its pretensions.

The navy department wants \$75,000,000. The end is far away. This is only the beginning of what American taxpayers may expect.

To support the army and navy until the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1902, congress will be asked to appropriate more than \$200,000,000. The war department is estimating on the basis of 100,000 men.

Under the present law all volunteers and regulars in excess of about 30,000 men must be discharged before July 1, 1901, and Quartermaster-General Ludington is making arrangements for the transportation home of the volunteers, beginning next month.

It will be necessary to recruit regiments to take the place of the volunteers in case more troops are authorized, and when they are ready for active service they must be transported to Manila.

The pay of the army will be what was estimated for the current year—\$47,000,000. There will be a heavy bill for clothing, medical and hospital stores, ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies and regular supplies for the quartermaster's department. The estimate made by Commissary-General Weston for subsistence stores for the current fiscal year was \$11,112,242, and this will be exceeded.

Secretary Root's estimate for the military establishment for the current year aggregated \$128,170,583, and it will undoubtedly be larger for the next fiscal year.

No Room for Subjects Under the Free Flag

The Supreme Purpose of the People Should Be to Oppose All Attempts to Grasp Imperial Power.

REPUBLIC FACES A PROFOUND CRISIS

The Republic is confronted by a great national crisis—involving the perpetuity of the institutions founded by the fathers.

For the first time in our country's history it has undertaken to subjugate a foreign people and to rule them by despotic power.

The president is waging war upon people of alien birth for asserting the very principles for which the fathers of our own republic pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors.

The policy of the president offers the inhabitants of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship, no constitutional protection, no representation in the Congress which taxes him.

This is the government of men by arbitrary power without their consent; this is imperialism.

This is the issue which the Kansas City platform declares to be the paramount question in American politics.

There is no room under the American flag for subjects. The president and congress, who derive all their powers from the Constitution, can govern no man without regard to its limitations.

No nation can endure part citizen and part subject.

We have come as a people to the parting of the ways. Which shall it be—Republic or Empire?

Shall we remain true to the American ideal or shall we adopt the sword?

Is the Republic of Washington and Jefferson ready for this tremendous stride backward?

KING GEORGE AND KING WILLIAM.

When the American colonies were in revolt against Great Britain, George III, then king, issued a proclamation as follows:

"I am desirous of restoring to them (the American colonies) the blessings of law, which they have forfeited and desperately exchanged for the calamities of war, and the arbitrary tyranny of their chiefs."
—George III. of England, in 1776.

So too while the forces of the United States were chasing the patriotic Filipinos from their burning homes, President McKinley assured them of his kind purposes as follows:

"That Congress will provide for them (the Filipinos), a government which will bring them blessings, which will promote their material interests, as well as advance their people in the paths of civilization."

for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent."
—Lincoln's Complete Works, Vol. I, page 239.

"Let it be remembered," said the continental congress in addressing the states at the end of the Revolution, "that it has ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature."

"True statesmen as they were," said Lincoln, "they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, so they established these self-evident truths, that when, in the distant future, some men, some faction, some interest should set up the doctrine that none but rich men or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the declaration of independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began; so that truth, justice and mercy and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man would hereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY FAVORS LIBERAL PENSIONS.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents; and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.
—Kansas City Platform.

HEATH ENDORSES NEELY

"Postoffice Department.
"First Asst. Postmaster General.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1899.
"My Dear Major—I intended to say to you when you were here that there is one man, Mr. Charles F. W. Neely, of Munich, Ind., who wants to go into the custom mail service, in whom I am more interested than any other man among thousands of applicants for positions of that character. He is a newspaper writer and publisher, and about forty-two years of age, splendidly educated, a hustler, a man with the very best habits and as loyal as loyalty itself. He would make a GRAND CONFIDENTIAL MAN FOR YOU. I will write and ask him to go and see you. This is a man you will warm up to, and would like to have AS A COMPANION as well as an executive officer.
"Yours faithfully,
"FERRY S. HEATH.
"First Asst. Postmaster General.
"To Maj. E. J. Rathbone,
"Hamilton, Ohio."

The writer of the above letter is the secretary of the Republican national committee and the chief of its literary bureau.

The object of his enthusiastic eulogy is now in jail at New York, charged with participation in Cuban postal frauds, in which he is said to have been a prime mover. He is fighting extradition to avoid a trial in the country where the colossal frauds were committed.

Whenever things get so far wrong as to attract their notice, the people, if well informed, may be relied upon to set them to rights.—Thomas Jefferson.

JEFFERSON AND LIBERTY.

I think all the world would gain by setting commerce at perfect liberty.

The only orthodox object of the institution of Government is to secure the greatest degree of happiness possible to the general mass of those associated under it.

The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest.

Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

The liberty of speaking and writing guards our other liberties.

The highest obligation of this nation is to be true to itself. No obligation to any particular nation, or to all the nations combined, can require the abandonment of our theory of government and the substitution of despotism against which our whole nation has been a protest.
W. J. BEEBE.

WILLIE AND HIS PAPA



WILLIE—"What have you got on those spectacles and false whiskers for, papa?"
PAPA—"Papa has got to disguise himself as a harmless old gentleman, Willie, to fool the common people. They call papa 'Honest Old Si' down town."

WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY STANDS ON LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

(From Kansas City Platform.)

In the interest of American labor and the upbuilding of the workingman, as the corner-stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that Congress create a Department of Labor, in charge of a Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

BRYAN ON ARBITRATION

(From Letter of Acceptance.)

"The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employees. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employees can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employees. The establishment of arbitration will secure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling the army to settle labor troubles."

and intelligence, I confidently believe." — President McKinley at Minneapolis, Oct. 12, 1899.

Read what Abraham Lincoln said with regard to these promises or "benevolent assimilation" offered to a people for a surrender of their liberties.

Mr. Lincoln, in a speech at Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1858, spoke as follows:

"Those arguments that are made that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow; What are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will note that all the arguments of kings were always of this class. They always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. . . . Turn it every way you will, whether it comes from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of one race as a reason

THE HEATS

SPENCER COOPER,



HAZEL CR

THURSDAY, No



DEMOCRATIC

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM JENNI

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ADLAI E. ST

FOR GOVERNOR, J. C. W. BE

FOR CONGRESS, J. BANFORD

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For the first time in our country's history it has undertaken to subjugate a foreign people and to rule them by despotic power.

The president is waging war upon people of alien birth for asserting the very principles for which the fathers of our own republic pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors.

The policy of the president offers the inhabitants of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship, no constitutional protection, no representation in the Congress which taxes him.

This is the government of men by arbitrary power without their consent; this is imperialism.

This is the issue which the Kansas City platform declares to be the paramount question in American politics.

There is no room under the American flag for subjects. The president and congress, who derive all their powers from the Constitution, can govern no man without regard to its limitations.

No nation can endure part citizen and part subject. We have come as a people to the parting of the ways. Which shall it be—Republic or Empire?

Shall we remain true to the American ideal or shall we adopt the sword?

Is the Republic of Washington and Jefferson ready for this tremendous stride backward?

KING GEORGE AND KING WILLIAM.

When the American colonies were in revolt against Great Britain, George III., then king, issued a proclamation as follows:

"I am distressed of restoring to them (the American colonies), the blessings of law, which they have fatally and desperately exchanged for the calamities of war, and the arbitrary tyranny of their chiefs."

—George III. of England, in 1776.

So too while the forces of the United States were chasing the patriotic Filipinos from their burning homes, President McKinley assured them of his kind purposes as follows:

"That Congress will provide for them (the Filipinos), a government which will bring them blessings, which will promote their material interests, as well as advance their people in the paths of civilization."

for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent." —Lincoln's Complete Works, Vol. I., page 259.

"Let it be remembered," said the continental congress in addressing the states at the end of the Revolution, "that it has ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature."

"True statesmen as they were," said Lincoln, "they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, so they established these self-evident truths, that when, in the distant future, some men, some faction some interest should set up the doctrine that none but rich men or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the declaration of independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began; so that truth, justice and mercy and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man would hereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY FAVORS LIBERAL PENSIONS.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents; and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment. —Kansas City Platform.

HEATH ENDORSES NEELY

"Postoffice Department. "First Ass't Postmaster General. "Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1898. "My Dear Major—I intended to say to you when you were here that there is one man, Mr. Charles F. W. Neely, of Muncie, Ind., who wants to go into the Cuban mail service, in whom I am more interested than any other man among thousands of applicants for positions of that character. He is a newspaper writer and publisher, and about forty-two years of age, splendidly educated, a hustler, a man with the very best habits and as loyal as loyalty itself. He would make a GRAND CONFIDENTIAL MAN FOR YOU. I will write and ask him to go and see you. This is a man you will warm up to, and would like to have AS A COMPANION as well as an executive officer.

"Yours faithfully, "PERRY S. HEATH. "First Ass't Postmaster General. "To Maj. E. J. Rathbone, "Hamilton, Ohio."

The writer of the above letter is the secretary of the Republican national committee and the chief of its literary bureau.

The object of his enthusiastic eulogy is now in jail at New York, charged with participation in Cuban postal frauds, in which he is said to have been a prime mover. He is fighting extradition to avoid a trial in the country where the colossal frauds were committed.

Whenever things get so far wrong as to attract their notice, the people, if well informed, may be relied upon to set them to rights.—Thomas Jefferson.

JEFFERSON AND LIBERTY. I think all the world would gain by setting commerce at naught.

Your Money NOW.

\$1. ONLY \$1.

HERALD JOB PRINTING IS THE BEST, and the cheapest

WILLIE AND HIS PAPA



WILLIE—"What have you got on those spectacles and false whiskers for, papa?"

PAPA—"Papa has got to disguise himself as a harmless old gentleman, Willie, to fool the common people. They call papa 'Honest Old Si' down town."

WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY STANDS ON LABOR

will be no further use for the commercial traveler. Perhaps, Mr. Marburg may find himself mistake if Bryan is elected. Of course, if McKinley wins, nothing else is to be expected.

and intelligence, I confidently believe." —President McKinley at Minneapolis, Oct. 12, 1899.

Read what Abraham Lincoln said with regard to these promises or "benevolent assimilation" offered to a people for a surrender of their liberties.

It is said that ex-Secretary of State Day agrees with him in this assertion, but that he considers that it wouldn't be fair to his life long friend McKinley to state it publicly at this time.

Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE HERALD.

A FARM JOURNAL

From now to Dec. 1903, Nearly 5 Years.

By special arrangement made with the publishers of the FARM JOURNAL we are enabled to offer that paper to every subscriber who pays for THE HERALD one year ahead for only \$1.00 both papers for the price of ours only; our paper one year and the FARM JOURNAL from now until December 1903, nearly 5 years. The FARM JOURNAL is an old established paper enjoying great popularity, one of the best and most useful farm papers published.

This offer should be accepted without delay.

George Ringo made a flying trip to Rothwell Saturday.

Vote against MILITARISM.

Wiley Perkins, of Lacy creek, is confined to his home with malaria.

Vote against IMPERIALISM.

Dick Russel left Saturday for Tennessee, where he will spend a short time.

Stamp in ring under the rooster.

Miss Clarke Long left Monday for Walnut Grove, where she will spend a few weeks.

Vote for Banford White.

Mary Swango, Mary Pieratt and Jennie Day were pleasant callers at THE HERALD office Tuesday.

Democratic victory helps the poor.

Miss Callie Oney, who is teaching on Frozen creek, spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother.

Democratic victory helps the poor.

Misses Ida Rose and Lizzie Pieratt came up from Maytown Friday, and spent two days on Lacy creek.

A vote for Bryan sheapens cotton.

Vaughn & Wallin, photographers of West Liberty, attended church here Sunday, and made us a very pleasant call.

A vote for Bryan cheapens calico.

Married, on Thursday evening last, Geo. G. Cox, of Toliver, to Miss Dora Phelps, of Frenchburg. Rev. B. M. Mannin officiating.

Vote to cheapen sugar and coffee.

Misses Emma and Clemma James will return to their home in Illinois next week after a visit to relatives and friends in Montgomery and Bath counties.

Vote to cheapen sugar and coffee.

G. A. Donne, representing the Bray clothing company of Louisville, was a guest of the Day House on Friday and sold a very handsome bill to H. F. Pieratt, from whom only can they be bought.

Don't vote to carry a soldier outfit.

WHEN YOU are feeling tired and out of sorts you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Be sure to GET HOOD'S.

There are 139 illustrations in Biggle Cow Book, many of them made from photographs from life. There are eight colored paintings of as many different breeds. Biggle Cow book is cream, rich Jersey cream—you ought to have it. Send 50c to the publishers, Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia.

Bryan, Stevenson and Beckham.

Our old friend, Tom Cassell, of Lexington, was here last week, en route to Caney on a business trip. He left for home Saturday.

Vote for Bryan and bust a trust.

Judge Swango and wife, who have been visiting relatives and friends in Illinois for a month or so, returned home Tuesday.

Died, at her residence on Thursday last, Mrs. S. C. Alexander, of Daysboro, and was buried on Friday.



THE SATISFIED MULE.

I haf a mule, mit great big ears,
He lives to me next door,
For dere I haf a stable built
Against my grocery store.

I gif him oats, I gif him corn,
Und all vot mules can eat;
I haf a blanket for his back,
Und shoes brotect his feet.

His saddle fit him all around,
Like paper on de wall,
I take it off venefer he eats
Inside his white-washed stall.

His bed is made of stubble straw,
So in winter he don't freeze;
In summer he looks der window und
Und enchoys the efening breeze.

I brotect him tight, mit lock und key,
De door he cannot pass;
Uf I did not, dot foolish mule
Would get out on de grass.

He works from morning till in night,
I do not let him stop;
So long dot he behaves dis way,
He never lose his chob.

I didn't hear him grumble once,
He minds me as I like:
"Brotection" makes him satisfied,
He doesn't want to "strike."

Vot for do I brotect dot mule,
Und gif him dings vot goot,
Vy stroke his ears und pat his head,
Vieh looks like gratitoot?

I tell you vy, if you keep still,
Und don't say it out of school,
I gif "brotection" efery time,
Because I ride dot mule.

It was so in de Faderland,
I find it yet dis day,
He who brotect, gits hold de reins,
Und makes de mule obey.

My mule is like some workingman
Who gits a chob to pull,
Or has a saddle on his back,
So his "dinner pail" gits full.

Who votes de ticket efery time,
Whose heart is full of Charity
For all the loafers riding him,
Who brag of "our Prosperity."

If my old mule had half de sense
Vot workmen dink de've got,
He'd lift his legs, und take good aim,
Und kick my dam brains out.

"Vy don't he kick?" some people say,
"Und git out on de grass."
My mule don't know to help himself,
His fader was an Ass.

H. V. HETZEL.

Bryan and Beckham—let both win

Let everybody go to Campton tomorrow to the grand democratic rally which will be held there and hear the true doctrine ably discussed by that great orator, Hon. James D. Black. Before the speaking there will be a grand rally of the democrats, consisting of music, marching, a parade on horse-back and the firing of anvils. All voters who are in favor of the reign of law and order, and opposed to assassination and usurpation of office are requested to be present.

Vote for Bryan and Stevenson.

Work on the big tunnel at Caney has been suspended indefinitely. It appears that DeCreet & Gill, the sub-contractors, were obligated to cut the tunnel without bridging or timbering it. After getting in some 300 feet on the Red river side and 200 feet on the Caney side, rocks began to fall from the roof, and the railroad inspector decided that the tunnel must be timbered. This not being in the contract, DeCreet & Gill threw up the job pending a decision as to whether they were responsible, and no one knows when work will be resumed. In the meantime the grading all along the line is being pushed to completion, and as soon as the tunnel work can be completed track laying will proceed.

Vote against republican assassins.

"To Throw Good Money After Bad will but increase my pain." If you have thrown away money for medicines that did not cure, now begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the medicine that never disappoints. Hood's Pills cure sick headache, indigestion

Read the ad, "A Farm for Sale." Prof. Cord in this issue offers his farm, 150 acres, near Hazel Green, for sale at private contract, and a bargain can be secured.

Vote Democratic and be happy.

TAKE A PILL

For That Distress in the Stomach, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

But be sure it is one of Hood's Pills, because Hood's Pills are absolutely unequalled as a liver tonic and general cathartic. They are small and easy to take, and they are put in glass vials which may be conveniently carried in the vest pocket or in a lady's wallet. Hood's Pills do not produce that griping, grinding effect which follows the use of other pills. They do not weaken the system, but leave it stronger than before, as they have a gentle toning effect, even while their cathartic properties are at work. After you have once used Hood's Pills, you will take no others and you will be thankful, as thousands of people are, that it is possible to get pills that operate without any weakening or nauseating effects.

Vote right ring under the rooster.

If you want a good, clean, honest, straightforward paper that already is welcomed in thousands of rural homes throughout the country, then let us send you Farm Journal. Its editors know what to print, but better yet, know what to leave out. We will send the Farm Journal, nearly 5 years, (remainder of 1900, all of 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904) to every one who will subscribe for THE HERALD; both papers at the price of ours only 65 cents.

Put cross in ring under the rooster.

Bud Swango has the thanks of the editor and his better 1 for a pig head, liver and feet. This comes about as near giving the whole hog as a man could well do. From head to foot generally considered cover everything. But Bud is a big man with a heart in proportion, and when he does one a favor don't stop half way.

Put it in the ring under rooster.

Died, at her late residence in the Cox Mill neighborhood on Saturday night, Mrs. Jane Whentley, wife of Jas. Whentley, aged about 60 years, and was buried on Monday morning.

Vote for Bryan and a republic.

FOR SALE—A scholarship in the Commercial College of Kentucky University. By early application at this office some young man can save several dollars.

RELIEVED WOMEN
WINE OF CARDUI

has brought permanent relief to a million suffering women who were on their way to premature graves. Mrs. Mitchell was last declining in health, when Wine of Cardui performed a "wonderful cure" in her case. She suffered with the agonies of falling of the womb, leucorrhoea and profuse menstruation. The weekly appearance of the menses for two months sapped her vitality until she was a physical wreck. Her nervous system gave way. Then came the trial of Wine of Cardui and the cure. Mrs. Mitchell's experience ought to comfort Wine of Cardui to suffering women in words of burning eloquence.

WINE OF CARDUI

is within the reach of all. Women who try it are relieved. Ask your druggist for a \$1 bottle of Wine of Cardui, and do not take a substitute if tendered you.

Mrs. Willie Mitchell, South Gaston, N. C.: "Wine of Cardui and Theodore's Black-Draught have performed a miraculous cure in my case. I had been a great sufferer with falling of the womb and leucorrhoea, and my menses came every week for two months and were very painful. My husband induced me to try Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught, and now the leucorrhoea has disappeared, and I am restored to perfect health."

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Wanted—5,000 Men TO BUY The Great "Bray" Pants!
H. F. PIERATT,
SOLE DEALER,
HAZEL GREEN, KY.

Clothes Make the Man!

Wear a nicely Tailored garment and when you enter a gentleman's place of business you impress that individual as being of some importance. If you are in the society of the gentler sex and better dressed than others in the crowd, you are at once the favorite. People who dress better than others in this community have their clothing made by the

GLOBE TAILORING COMPANY,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

For which JOHN M. ROSE is the Hazel Green agent. See Mr. ROSE and have him send in your order for a suit. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. C. ROBINSON,

BEATTYVILLE, KY.,
GENERAL SALESMAN FOR
R. M. HUGHES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH-GRADE VINEGAR & CIDER,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Solicits your trade, and an order by mail will receive his prompt attention and render you entire satisfaction.

QUINN'S OINTMENT FOR HORSES

stands at the head of all veterinary remedies. Such troubles as Spavins, Curbs, Windpuffs, Splints, Bunches have no terrors for a horse if the master keeps and applies Quinn's Ointment. All well known horsemen speak of it in the highest terms:

Miller & Sibbey of Franklin, Pa., owners of St. Bel, brother of late Bol Boy, write, "We have used Quinn's Ointment with great success and believe it fulfills all claimed for it. We cheerfully recommend it to our friends." For Curbs, Splints, Spavins or Bunches it has no equal.

Price \$1.50. Smaller size, 50c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.

W. G. EDDY & CO., WHITEHALL, N. Y.

BIGGLE BOOKS

A Farm Library of unequalled value—Practical, Up-to-date, Concise and Comprehensive—Handsomely Printed and Beautifully Illustrated.

By JACOB BIGGLE

No. 1—BIGGLE HORSE BOOK
All about Horses—a Common-Sense Treatise, with over 74 illustrations; a standard work. Price, 50 Cents.

No. 2—BIGGLE BERRY BOOK
All about growing Small Fruits—read and learn how; contains 43 colored life-like reproductions of all leading varieties and 100 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.

No. 3—BIGGLE POULTRY BOOK
All about Poultry; the best Poultry Book in existence; tells everything; with 43 colored life-like reproductions of all the principal breeds; with 103 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.

No. 4—BIGGLE COW BOOK
All about Cows and the Dairy Business; having a great sale, contains 8 colored life-like reproductions of each breed, with 131 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.

No. 5—BIGGLE SWINE BOOK
Just out. All about Hogs—Breeding, Feeding, Butchery, Diseases, etc. Contains over 50 beautiful half tones and other engravings. Price, 50 Cents.

The BIGGLE BOOKS are unique, original, useful—you never saw anything like them—so practical, so sensible. They are having an enormous sale—East, West, North and South. Every one who keeps a Horse, Cow, Hog or Chickens, or grows Small Fruits, ought to send right away for the BIGGLE BOOKS. The

FARM JOURNAL

Is your paper, made for you and not a misfit. It is 22 years old; it is the great best-seller, hit-the-nail-on-the-head, quit-after-you-have-said-it, Farm and Household paper in the world—the biggest paper of its size in the United States of America—having over a million and a-half regular readers.

Any ONE of the BIGGLE BOOKS, and the FARM JOURNAL 5 YEARS (remainder of 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903) will be sent by mail to any address for A DOLLAR BILL.

Sample of FARM JOURNAL and circular describing BIGGLE BOOKS free.

WILMER ATKINSON. Address, FARM JOURNAL, PHILADELPHIA.
CHAS. F. JENKINS.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY, CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

Some two months ago H. F. Pieratt lost a bundle containing a brown cloth overcoat, two suits of underwear, necktie, &c., between High Falls and the residence of Granville Evans. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the bundle at H. F. Pieratt's store or this office.

Chesler White is agent for the Home Steam Laundry, of Mt. Sterling, and will send his basket every two weeks. Shirts, collars, cuffs, etc., laundered in the best style.—tf.

C. A. LYNCH,
REPRESENTING
ABNER, BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods & Notions,
CHARLESTON, W. VA.,
Solicits a share of your patronage, and asks you to hold an order for him.

GET YOUR NOTEHEADS, Envelopes, Letterheads, Catalogues, Sale Bills, &c., printed at HERALD office.
OLD PAPERS, Clean and Nice for sale, at this office at 20 cents per 100.

VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET STRAIGHT THROUGH "FROM EEND TO EEND."

THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

Established March 4, 1885. Made Famous in the Story of "Jonathan and His Continent," by Max O'Rell.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KENTUCKY. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

NUMBER 20.

H. G. ROBINSON,
BEATTYVILLE, KY.,
General Salesman for
R. M. HUGHES & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturers of High-Grade
Vinegar & Cider,
Solicits orders from the merchants of the
mountains and guarantees satisfaction. A
mail order will receive prompt attention.

PATON S. WARFIELD,
CONSORTIAL ARTIST,
HAZEL GREEN, KY.,
Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, &c.,
in the latest style. Shop open Wednesdays
and Saturdays only, for the present.

KE HARTFIELD,
Headquarters Mt. Sterling, Ky.,
REPRESENTS
GUGGENHEIMER & CO
LYNCHBURG, VA.,
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions
and Fancy Goods. We manufacture
the well known "BEATS-ALL" Pants and
Overalls. Hold your orders until you see
him.

B. A. KASH, W. H. KASH,
KASH & KASH,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HAZEL GREEN, KY.,
Practice in courts of the county, and
give special attention to collections.

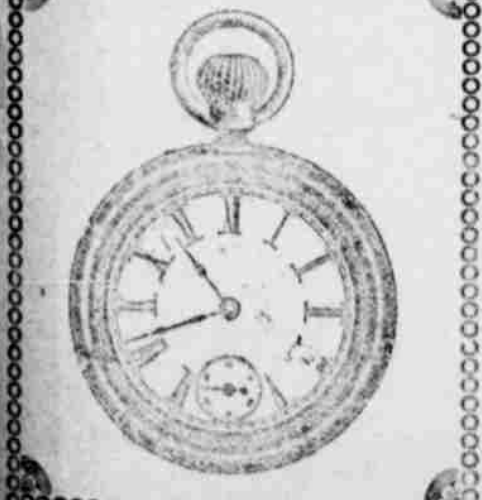
W. F. BAKER,
Headquarters Harboursville, Ky.,
—REPRESENTING—
Richardson Bros. Shoe Co.,
Nashville, Tenn.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of STAPLE
and CUSTOM SHOES, carries a full line of
samples and solicits your trade. 8-15

DR. M. C. KASH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Office at Day House),
HAZEL GREEN, KY.,
Will answer calls day or night. Sur-
gery, obstetrics and diseases of females a
specialty. Keeps a supply of medicines.

J. W. CRAVEN, WM. L. KASH
—CRAVEN & KASH—
UNDERTAKERS
HAZEL GREEN, KY.

We have a nice hearse and a full stock of
COFFINS and CASKETS on hand at all
times, which will be sold on the most rea-
sonable terms.
Mr. Willie Kash will act as funeral direc-
tor and furnish coffin and hearse upon re-
quest.
Soliciting the public patronage, we are,
respectfully, etc., **CRAVEN & KASH.**

JOHN BURNS ADAMS,
Silversmith and Jeweler,
LEE CITY, KY.



Repairs Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of
all kinds at the lowest prices, and guaran-
tees satisfaction in all cases.
Special attention to orders by mail.

COUNTY NEWS NOTES.

To insure insertion ALL corre-
spondence must be in this office by
Monday night of each week, and
that nearby on Monday morning.

Our correspondents are derelict in duty
and we want to say that henceforth they
will not receive papers except for the
week they have news letters. We are
dependent upon them for the news and
when they fail to send in their favors
they put us to great inconvenience.

SUNNY SIDE.
Grant Lacy gave this place a
pleasant call Sunday.
John Brooks attended church
on Lacy creek Sunday.
Several of our folks attended
the funeral of Mrs. S. C. Alex-
ander, of Daysboro, on Friday
last.

Uncle Rastus Brooks and wife
attended church at Hazel Green
Sunday, and took dinner with their
nephew, Monroe Nickell.

Howard Stamper and family, of
Campton, who have been visiting
over at the Walnut Grove for some
days, took dinner with Uncle Newt
Lacy Sunday, while on his way
back home.

W. T. Caskey, of your town,
came up Sunday after his sister,
Mrs. M. P. Lacy. She has been
on the sick list for some time,
and we hope that her visit will be
both pleasant and profitable.

Miss Minnie L. Day, of Hazel
Green, took dinner with Callie
Oney at this place Saturday, and
in the afternoon they had a pleas-
ant horse back ride. Callie was
at home on a visit from Friday
until Sunday.

Callie Oney visited the family of
Tom Strong, of Breathitt county,
last week, and while there met
several of our boys, James Motley,
Mort Pieratt, Mort Wilson and
Cecil Hurt, all of whom she was
delighted to see. The boys were
engaged in running teams.

Oct. 29. **SUSIE SUNBEAM.**
Don't vote to make the rich richer.

SWANGO SPRINGS SAYINGS.
Vaughn and Wallin, the photog-
raphers, were calling at the Springs
Sunday.

We had a pleasant chat with
Osa Byrd, of Salem, who passed
through here Sunday.

Misses Nettie Payne and Cordia
Brenneman, of Hazel Green, were
caught in the rain out this way
last week.

Rush Swango had for his guests,
Saturday and Sunday, Henry, For-
rest and Harry Cecil, of Grassy.

James F. Woolcum and Will
Clark, of Millersburg, were guests
of the Swango House all of last
week.

Mrs. O. W. Cecil and benevolent
daughter, Miss Ada, of Consola-
tion, were pleasant callers on this
side Thursday.

Harrison Swango and wife at-
tended meeting at Hazel Green
Sunday, and shared a sumptuous
dinner with Ova Swango and wife
on the Heights.

Rev. C. Rexford Raymond and
wife, superintendent of extension
works, and Prof. J. W. Dinsmore
and wife, professor of art teaching
of Berea college, were guests of the
Swango House Wednesday night,
on their way to hold a five days
tent lecture every night at Salyers-
ville. They were just from Bethel,
where they had held a series of
lectures.

Quite a number of our people
attended the funeral and burial of
Mrs. J. C. Alexander at Daysboro
Friday. We extend our deepest
sympathy to the ones left behind,
but can only ask them to follow
her advice and in her footsteps,
and they will some day meet
mother where parting will be no
more. She was a faithful member
and constant worker in the church,
and will be greatly missed there
and by the community around
her.

Oct. 29. **UNO.**
Vote for Beckham and the ticket.

Hon. Jas. Blackburn

Will address the voters of this
vicinity on state and national is-
sues at HAZEL GREEN, Monday,
November 5th, at 1 o'clock p. m.
Everybody invited.

A LANDSLIDE

For William Jennings Bryan

Is Predicted By Ex-President
Cleveland.—Union Labor and
Drummers for Bryan.

Dick Croker Says New York Is
Safe for Bryan, and the Hol-
landers Will Vote Bryan.

A YEAR OF DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

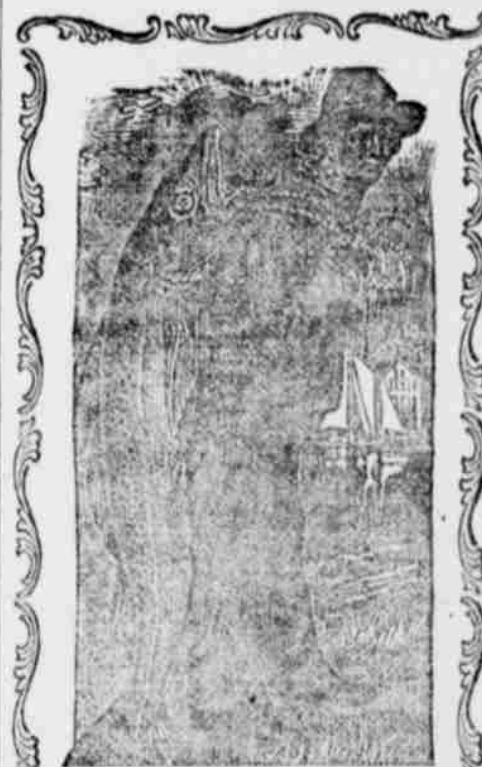
In an interview with ex-Presi-
dent Cleveland, on October 29th,
that gentleman said to a reporter:

"My young man, you will see a
landslide for Bryan the morning
after election. Of this I am cer-
tain."

Reporter.—The indications, ac-
cording to republican leaders, are
for McKinley.

"Of course they are. That is
policy. What I tell you is my
private opinion."

"You do not understand the
conditions. There are elements all
over the country at work which it
would be impossible to draw into
line for McKinley. In the first
place, union labor is for Bryan. Of
recent years this organization of
labor has been a factor in politics,



This picture is the trade mark of
SCOTT'S EMULSION, and is on
every bottle of SCOTT'S EMUL-
SION in the World, which now
amounts to many millions yearly.
This great business has grown to
such vast proportions,

First—Because the proprietors
have always been most careful in
selecting the various ingredients
used in its composition, namely;
the finest Cod Liver Oil, and the
purest Hypophosphites.

Second—Because they have so
skillfully combined the various
ingredients that the best possible
results are obtained by its use.

Third—Because it has made so
many sickly, delicate children
strong and healthy, given health
and rosy cheeks to so many pale,
anemic girls, and healed the lungs
and restored to full health, so many
thousands in the first stages of
Consumption.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample.
Its agreeable taste will surprise you.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
499 1/2 Pearl Street, New York.
50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

and certainly is not favorable to
the interest of capital.

"The traveling men are for
Bryan. These men, who are a small
army, are of the opinion that the
republican party is the protector of
corporations and by the amalga-
mation of industrial interests many
of them have been thrown out of
employment.

"In the Northwest, in Minne-
sota, in Dakota and Iowa, there
are many Hollanders. Sympathy
for the Boers, who are their own
flesh and blood, will induce them
to support Bryan. See if I am not
correct.

"I have no desire to be drawn
into any controversy over the re-
sults of the election, but if the re-
publican managers honestly think
that President McKinley will be
re-elected it is my opinion they
are mistaken. They do not know
the situation."

Richard Croker, the Tammany
leader, says: "Bryan will not only
carry New York state, but he will
carry it by a big majority, and he
will run the same way all over the
country. He will be elected as
certain as his name is Bryan. I
never felt so confident of a thing
in my life."

Bryan's election brings good times.

TOLIVER TOPICS.

Rev. W. E. Moore has moved to
Menefee county.

T. L. Honaker has just returned
from Johnson county.

W. A. Oldfield sold his farm to
W. M. Hollen for \$525.

O. B. Swango made a flying trip
to West Virginia, last week.

Democrats, go to the polls Tues-
day and vote under the rooster.

Clay Brewer was thrown from a
mule last week and seriously in-
jured.

Henry Stamper and wife spent
Sunday with Bruce Stamper and
family.

Miss Elsie Boling was the guest
of Misses Etta and Carrie Swango
Sunday.

Aunt Bet Rose and daughter,
Mrs. Mary Nickell, were over at
the funeral.

Howard Kash and mother passed
through this part Thursday en
route home.

Robert Day and wife and two
sons were the guests of Henry
Mannin Sunday.

Miss Carrie Swango and Mrs. O.
W. McNabb visited W. C. Perkins
and family Sunday.

Miss "Leolene," of Maytown,
was the guest of Miss Nannie Catron
Saturday night.

W. M. Clark, who has been con-
fined in his room for some time, is
able to be out again.

Robt. Brooks, Jack Saltee, and
Burns Kash, of Hazel Green, were
at the funeral. [Cor. who died and
when?]

Miss Dela Hurt returned home
one day last week from Glenchire,
where she has been visiting part of
the summer.

O. B. Swango and wife spent
Monday evening at Henry Stamp-
er's, and seemed to enjoy them-
selves very much.

Misses Nettie Cox, Callie and
Rosa Wills, Belle McNabb and
Maud Blackwell were the guests
of Nannie Catron Saturday night.

Last Thursday evening at 8
o'clock, George G. Cox, of Toliver,
Ky., led to the altar Miss Nora
Phelps, of Frenchburg, and was
there united in the holy bonds of
matrimony by Rev. B. W. Mannin.

Died at her home last Sunday
morning, Aunt Jane Wheatly, one
of the oldest and most beloved
sisters in our community. She
has been a consistent member of
the church for a number of years,
and is today basking in the pres-
ence of God. She leaves a host
of relatives and friends to mourn
her loss.

Oct. 30. **SHINER.**
Vote against aristocrat arrogance.

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Normal & Preparatory School

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HAZEL GREEN ACADEMY will begin on

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success of this well known insti-
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THE HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, : : : Editor.



HAZEL GREEN, KY.

THURSDAY, November 1, 1900



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. C. W. BECKHAM,
of Nelson County

FOR CONGRESS,
J. BANFORD WHITE,
of Estill County

FOR JUDGE APPELATE COURT,
JUDGE W. F. HALL,
Of Harlan County

+ANNOUNCEMENTS.+

For Representative—91st District.
CECIL—We are authorized to announce JAMES B. CECIL, of Morgan county, as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature for Morgan and Wolfe counties, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

VOTERS, if you want to assert your manhood and independence, vote for Bryan and Stevenson.

Vote for Beckham and the ticket.

"WILL Mr. Bryan be elected?" May be answered by another question, "Does a duck like dough?" The truth of the latter is the fact of the former.

Vote against aristocrat arrogance.

POSSIBLY New York is the enemy's country still, but, if so, it would seem that the enemy has turned web-footed and taken to the swamps.

Bryan's election brings good times.

Now is the opportunity to save the country from imperialism, militarism and bossism by voting for Bryan and Stevenson next Tuesday.

Vote early and vote Democratic.

THE latest infamy the republican party is guilty of was the discharge of 40,000 white employees in the stock yards at Chicago, and the filling of their places with negroes, accompanied by the avowal that they do so because they can control the negro vote.

Vote Bryan and "bust" the trusts.

"WAD to god some gift to gie us to see oursels as ithers see us," is just now applicable to the workingman and every one of his class who is made to bear the burden of the administration's imperialism in the taxes he pays upon the necessities of life.

Vote against the robber war tax.

TALK about imperialism being a myth! We have had it demonstrated since 1896, when the republicans ordered their men to fight Bryan on pain of loss of jobs. Unless their over-pretensions are rebuked, it will be many years before a man will be ordered to fight Hanna's candidates on pain of being imprisoned or shot.

Vote against McKinley monarchy.

BEFORE another issue of THE HERALD the election will have been held and the democratic ticket elected, with the exception of our candidate for judge of the court of appeals, which is conceded to Mr. O'Rear both by reason of his personal popularity and the enormous republican majority in the district, which is between five and six thousand, if we mistake not. With any other man than Ed. O'Rear representing the republican party the democrats might have hope to cut down this majority to one-half at least. But it will not surprise us if he polls the full strength of his party and a large vote beside. All or nearly all the faction known as Brown democrats will vote for him, and where he is personally known he will receive many votes from the rock-ribbed democrats. In Montgomery county he is very popular and, while the county is democratic on a strict party vote, we are told by men who have always been true to democratic tenets that Mr. O'Rear will undoubtedly carry the county. Well, he married in Morgan county where he lived several years, and democrats of that county tell us that while he may not carry the county he will at least cut down the usual vote to the minimum. On the other hand Mr. Hall, the democratic candidate, hails from the extreme edge of the state, is scarcely known in many counties of the district, and is withal nothing of a mixer as compared to his republican opponent. Therefore, with his personal popularity, his well known ability as a stump speaker and his faculty of making friends among strangers, there is little doubt—none, in fact—of Mr. O'Rear's election. But because Ed. O'Rear is sure to win in his race is no reason that democrats should be discouraged or downhearted at the prospects with others of our candidates. Bryan, unless we are as much mistaken as the boy who burned his shirt, is sure to win, and so will Mr. Beckham, but by perhaps not so large a majority as that of Mr. Bryan, and Mr. White will win in this congressional district. Conceding the judge of the court of appeals to the republicans the democratic party should put forth every effort to elect Mr. Bryan, Mr. Beckham and Mr. White in their respective races. They can win with a proper effort upon the part of every democrat, and there being more political significance in the election of these three than in the election of a judge of the court of appeals every democrat should put in his besticks in their behalf without wasting ammunition upon a race already lost to us.

VOTE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NEW YORK city recently granted Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate for president, the grandest ovation ever accorded any candidate for president, or any other dignitary, and the democrats of that state are wild in their enthusiasm. Madison Square garden, the biggest hall in the United States, was packed to its utmost limits to hear the distinguished democrat discuss the political issues, and this being the year for democratic success in that state, there is scarcely a doubt but its electoral vote will be counted for Mr. Bryan.

VOTE BRYAN & STEVENSON.

It is estimated that the formation of the many trusts put out of employment over 100,000 drummers, and that they will vote the democratic ticket and influence their friends to do so is but reasonable. Who, therefore, can doubt the election of Mr. Bryan, who is pledged to bust the trusts?

Vote against the ASSASSINS.

"THERE are 27 democrats at Jackson who will vote for Bryan and for Yerkes," was the remark made in our presence a few days since, and we were led to sojournize: "What kind of democrats may these be?" It reminded us of the Englishman touring this country during Mr. Cleveland's second campaign. Hearing a man mentioned as being a "mug wump" he inquired what it meant, and was told that it was a republican who voted the democratic ticket. "What, then," said he, "is a democrat who votes the republican ticket?" "Oh, he's a d— fool," was the laconic reply.

Vote for White and the right.

THE farmer, the laborer and the mechanic should remember that to help pay the cost of maintaining an army he pays a revenue of two cents additional to the fee upon every money order he buys in the postoffice, and a similar revenue upon every medicine he purchases for his family. It is a small sum, to be sure, but falls most heavily unfortunately upon the man whose family is the most afflicted for the reason that he has the most medicine to buy.

Down with McKinley's monarchy

It is worthy of recollection that Senators Lodge, Foraker, Wolcott and Thurston asserted on the floor of the senate some two years ago that they wanted no subject races, and that they had no idea of permanently holding the Philippines, that the Filipinos were entitled to a free government of their own making and that any departure from these lines would be subversive of the principles of our government. However, things have changed since then.

Vote down Mark Hanna monopoly

THE only consolation we have in conceding to the republican party the election of the appellate court judge is the fact that the office is of no political significance, and the fact (which most of all we hate) that they have a majority of 5600, that we couldn't overcome.

Vote with the white man's party.

THE man who votes for Judge Hall will have the conscious satisfaction of being one who did not help elect O'Rear, and that's consolation.

Vote for Bryan and Stevenson.

It's only a few days more until all the presidential candidates, but one, will painfully expire, and then—the fireworks.

Vote against Mark Hanna method.

DEMOCRATS in all of the precincts, see to it that you get the full vote out next Tuesday, and let us have an old fashioned victory.

Vote democratic ticket straight.

VOTE the stright democratic ticket next Tuesday from the head of the ticket to the tail.

Vote against robber republicans.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Well, well, wonders will never cease. A man has been killed in a duel in France and a French aeronaut has broken the record instead of his neck.

It's lucky for the republicans that election day is near at hand. If Mark Hanna and Teddy Roosevelt had time to tour the entire country McKinley's defeat would be absolutely certain.

Mr. Marburg, one of the tobacco trust magnates, has announced in a public speech under republican auspices, that the trusts have come to stay and that there will be no further use for the commercial traveler. Perhaps, Mr. Marburg may find himself mistake if Bryan is elected. Of course, if McKinley wins, nothing else is to be expected.

Sir Thomas Lipton has challenged for America's cup and has engineered a corner in pork at the same time on the side. He needs one to enable him to pay for the other.

The trusts all declare that they have lost money this year. This may go with the public, but Mark Hanna won't be fooled by any such hard luck excuses when he came round with the hat.

Mr. Hanna says that the Standard Oil trust, with all other trusts, was wiped out of existence by the Sherman anti-trust act. The devil is dead, perhaps, but who is doing the work the devil used to do? Tell us that, Mr. Hanna.

Suppose Teddy does gain five or six western electoral votes and loses New York, wherein should his profit lie? He had better go back west again and not chance the loss of New York by making speeches there.

If Bobs keeps on putting down the Boer war, he will soon win more laurels than the British Empire is able to furnish. He should be content with to follow General Otis' prescription and end the war not more than a hundred times.

Mr. Hanna is said to have been converted to Christian Science, at least to the political phase of it. According to this doctrine, you know, you cure disease by refusing to believe in its existence. So Mr. Hanna will cure the trust evil by denying that it exists.

The President says that although he confirmed the treaty with Sulu he does not recognize its provisions. By what authority then, Mr. McKinley, do you pay the salary of the harem keeper of the Sultan.

Of course, there was a good deal of organization about the Bryan welcome in New York the other night. But nevertheless it was clearly evident that something more than organization was there. A note of spontaneity was most conspicuous.

Please tell us, Mr. McKinley, how Porto Rica, which always had a surplus in its treasury, despite immense contributions to Spanish expenses of one sort or another, should now be a million dollars in debt and going deeper every day? Can it be due to carpet bagging?

Postmaster General says that the republicans will win in West Virginia by eight or ten thousand majority. This announcement was preceded a few days ago by a conservative estimate that eight or ten thousand negroes had been colonized in West Virginia.

For a man who is cracked up to be as popular as Colonel Roosevelt his progress is attended by an extraordinary number of mobs. According to his own showing, the worst hated man in the country could not have had a rougher time of it. But perhaps Teddy is only trying to mob his way into office.

Bryan is not a calamity candidate. In fact, the shoe is on the other foot. The McKinley managers are trying to win by means of deliberate threats to throw the country into a panic and cause a business crisis if Bryan wins. Their whole campaign is based on terror, intimidation and corruption.

Ex-Senator and Judge George Gray, of Delaware, has come out for the democratic ticket. He hints strongly that he thought that he was buying the Philipinos to set them free and not to enslave them. It is said that ex-Secretary of State Day agrees with him in this assertion, but that he considers that it wouldn't be fair to his life long friend McKinley to state it publicly at this time.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern: This is fair warning. All who are indebted to me in amount, either by note or account, if the same is not settled with me on or before the 20th day of October, 1900, you will find said notes and accounts in the hands of the officers of the court. You can settle with me cheaper than with them. So govern yourselves according. JOSEPH C. LYKINS.

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PUBLIC SALE

Suburban Farms!

On TUESDAY, November 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m., I will sell publicly on the premises two small places near the northern suburbs of Winchester, Ky. One is the Toll House on the Ironworks Pike with (7) Seven Acres of Land. The other is the Ed Sutherland place adjoining, with Twenty (20) Acres of Land. This has on it a new house, with barns, good cistern, etc. They will be sold first separately and then as a whole, and the bid accepted which will bring the most money. The land is first-class. E. G. SUTHERLAND, the Main Street Greener, will show these places to prospective purchasers.

J. SCOTT RENICK, SYCAMORE, KY.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

By virtue of taxes due the Sheriff of Wolfe county for years 1898-99-00, I will on Monday, November 5, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in the town of Campton, Ky., expose to public sale, for cash in hand, the following real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the taxes and costs, to-wit:

District No. 3.—Year 1900. G. E. Gibson, 370 acres of land, unlocated. Tax and cost, \$10.53.
District No. 3.—Year 1900. Mary E. Homan, 160 acres of land, unlocated. Tax and cost, \$5.97.
District No. 3.—Year 1900. J. A. Link, 160 acres of land, unlocated. Tax and cost, \$8.28.
District No. 3.—Year 1900. Minta Pullman, 100 acres of land unlocated. Tax and cost, \$8.58.
District No. 3.—Year 1900. Wm. Stetson, 160 acres of land, unlocated. Tax and cost, \$5.97.
District No. 4.—1899-1900. G. W. Booth, 115 acres of land, adjoining lands of Clara Whisman. Tax and cost, \$8.17.
District No. 4.—1898 and 1899. Lovellen Bush's heirs, 813 of 600 acres of land, adjoining lands of Elias Reynolds. Tax and cost, \$8.71.
District No. 4.—Year 1900. P. Chilnold, 200 acres of land adjoining lands of Zach Ponders. Tax and cost, \$5.98.
District No. 4.—Year 1900. Neal Moore, 100 acres of land adjoining lands of D. F. Mills. Tax and cost, \$3.20.
A. T. COMBS, S. W. C.
District No. 2.—Years 1898-99. One town lot in Hazel Green, listed in the name of Nimrod L. Ware. Tax and cost, \$10.53.
A. T. COMBS, S. W. C.
By H. F. PIERATT, D. S.
October 4, 1900.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the post office, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the payment of the postage. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

1800--1900.

Some Historical Parallels Between Jefferson and Bryan.

First hear now Mr. Henry Adams' summing up of the tirades against Jefferson by the Federalists of New England and New York in 1800: "Every disreputable intriguer, loose-liver, forger, false-coiner, and prison-bird; every hair-brained, loud-talking demagogue; every speculator, scoffer and atheist; and Jefferson was himself the incarnation of their theories."

WHAT ROOSEVELT SAYS OF THE FOLLOWERS OF JEFFERSON

"Study the Kansas City platform and you cannot help realizing that their policy is the policy of infamy, that their triumph would mean misery so widespread that it is almost unthinkable and a disgrace so lasting that more than a generation would have to pass before it could be wiped out."

"They stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad."

WHAT HISTORIANS SAY OF JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

And what followed all this hysteria and malice, invocation of dread specters and prediction of the mob? What was the sequel? "An administration," as Schouler justly describes it, "peaceful, progressive and popular beyond all precedent,"—especially strong and successful just where the direst disaster had been foreboded, in the management of the finances of the country. "The policy of this remarkable administration," writes this admirer of Jefferson, "was at once and steadily successful in winning the people; and the prestige of enthusiasm became irresistible when conjoined with the prestige of success. An executive, neither the instrument of others nor a betrayer of trusts, we may regard Jefferson as the genuine personator of that to which France's First Consul presented contemporaneously the counterfeit,—a leader of the common people in the direction of their best desires."

This verdict is not simply that of Jefferson's admirers. The historians are harmonious. Mr. Morse, in his volume on Jefferson, in the American Statesman series,—and neither the series as a whole, nor Mr. Morse's volume in particular, will ever be accused of making admiration of Jefferson its forte—uses terms almost identical. Mr. Schouler, in the passage quoted, is writing of a time midway in Jefferson's second administration, just before the troubles with England. Mr. Morse is writing of the close of his first administration, when the campaign for his re-election approached. Everything, he says, "redounded to his good fame and popularity." The nation felt "comfortable and good natured amid the broad visible facts of the passing time. . . . Were not expenses curtailed and taxes reduced, and debts being rapidly diminished? . . . Had the country been for many years past so free from irritation and anxiety growing out of foreign affairs? . . . Had political kindness ever before permeated the nation as it did today? Four years of prosperity and tranquillity left little room for discontent with the government. Amid such influences political opposition pined and almost died."

The verdict of history on the administration of the latter day Jefferson, William Jennings Bryan, who has been more bitterly abused than even his great prototype, will closely follow out the parallel.

LINCOLN VS. HIS PARTY.

May 30, 1856. Speech at Bloomington, Ill., at the formation of party in State.—Arnold, p. 93.)

"Let us, in building our new party, plant ourselves on the rock of the Declaration of Independence and the gates of hell shall not be able to prevail against us."

[Republicans now declare the Declaration of Independence obsolete and deny its fundamental principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.]

TO SUPPLANT WHITES

American Workmen Will Be Put in Competition with Chinamen by Conquest of the Philippines.

PLAN ALREADY OPERATING.

Never in the history of this government has the labor of this country been so menaced by the threatened influx of the Mongolian and Malay cheap labor of the far east as seems probable under the McKinley policy of imperialism, should that dangerous policy be ratified by the American people. Without the labor vote that policy cannot be approved. It behooves the laboring people, therefore, to look out for breakers ahead. What does the conquest of the Philippine islands mean? It means that they shall become American territory. What rights does that proposition carry with it to the people of the Philippines? The McKinley policy to make the Philippine islands American territory by conquest, and subject to American jurisdiction, carries with it the right of the people of those islands to free locomotion to travel whither they will from one part of American territory to another without let or hindrance.

What has happened in the Hawaiian islands since those islands have been annexed to the United States will take place in this country. Fourteen to twenty thousand Japanese coolie laborers have been imported into the Hawaiian islands by the rich sugar planters, under contract, since the annexation of those islands; and this too, in violation of the contract labor law. Why did not McKinley as the chief executive of this nation whose duty it was to enforce the law, prevent this influx of Japanese coolie labor? Simply because he is bound hand and foot in the clutches of the syndicates and trust combines of the country.

What have we in store for the Philippine islands should the McKinley war of conquest be endorsed? The influx of Chinese coolie labor into those islands under the sanction of the McKinley administration! General Wesley Merritt and General Charles A. Whittier, U. S. V., and other land and naval officers went to Paris from Manila to testify before the Paris peace commissioners as to the Philippine people, their wants, needs, capabilities and government. General Whittier said:

Then the question of the admission of Chinese, with the strong argument on both sides. The merchants of Manila are unanimous in their representations of the necessity for more coolie labor. They, and many others, require it in Manila, and think that it will be necessary in railroad building, and in the development of the country, saying, "There is no question of competing with American labor here, there being no such in the country, nor can there be, the climate prohibiting that. Cheap labor and plenty of it is the life blood of the Philippines. There is room for three millions of Chinese comfortably, while 90,000 is the present estimate."

The Omaha Bee (Republican) said editorially Oct. 14, 1898, if we absorb the Philippines, with their millions of cheap laborers, and proceed to the development of those islands industrially and commercially by the utilization of this cheap labor, NOTHING CAN BE MORE CERTAIN THAN THAT IN TIME OUR HOME LABOR WILL SUFFER FROM THE COMPETITION. WE SHALL NOT BE ABLE TO PERPETUALLY SAFEGUARD IT BY THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION NOW IN OPERATION. . . . "Territorial expansion as now proposed is a very serious matter for American labor and the opposition of that labor to expansion should have more vigorous expression than has been given."

This was when the Omaha Bee was opposing the conquest of the Philippines and endeavoring to shape the course of the administration.

Birdseye View of William McKinley

His Devious Political and Official Trail Is an Anomaly in American Politics

Always Wrong in the End

"The Republican party has accepted the European idea and planted itself upon ground taken by George III and by every ruler who doubts the capacity of the people for self-government or denies them a voice in their own affairs."—William J. Bryan's Letter of Acceptance.

This is what President William McKinley has done, says Jonathan B. Taylor: He has exercised the autocratic and unconstitutional power of denying the right of representation and suffrage; of trial by jury; of writ of habeas corpus; of the right to bear arms; of all rights guaranteed by the constitution to the inhabitants of newly recognized islands.

He has recognized slavery and polygamy in Sulu. He has made war upon the non-slave holding non-polygamous inhabitants of Luzon. He has consented to the taxation without representation of the inhabitants of Porto Rico. He has withheld independence from the inhabitants of Cuba. This is imperialism!

In his message President McKinley said:

"Forcible annexation is criminal aggression."

He then proceeded to "forcibly annex" the Philippine archipelago with its 8,000,000 unwilling people.

In 1899 President McKinley said: "It is our plain duty to give free trade to the people of Porto Rico."

He immediately proceeded to importune and coerce a Republican congress into passing a tariff bill against Porto Rico in accordance with the demand of the sugar trust.

He gave pledges to Spain and Cuba that Cuba should be free and independent.

He has created a military government in Cuba, which has thwarted every step toward island autonomy and which reeks with theft and corruption of every kind.

Record in the Philippines.

President McKinley paid Spain \$20,000,000 for something which Spain did not possess and had not power to deliver. The president has since that time spent of the American people's money \$200,000,000 trying to obtain for which he had paid \$20,000,000. In this attempt he has only succeeded in filling graves, hospitals, insane asylums and fat insular jobs. The end is not yet.

He has appointed more commissions to carry out his unconstitutional policy than all other presidents have legally created. He is paying these commissions in violation of the constitution. (See article 1, section 9, clause 7).

These commissions have never done anything beyond administering coats of whitewash to the autocracy at Washington.

McKinley's Appointees.

President McKinley is responsible for General Alger of canned beef notoriety; for General Eagan, who was suspended for blackguardism, on full pay; for Rathbone and Neely, the Cuban postal thieves; for Gage, the banker, who turned the treasury over to Morgan and his Wall street conspirators, and for Griggs, whose sole duty is to shield the robber trusts from prosecution.

He is responsible for Hay, the British toady. He sent Hay's son to Pretoria to be the administration agent at the death of the South African re-

publics. Under the same Hay McKinley surrendered American territory in Alaska to Great Britain and denied the right of American miners to protect.

Enemy of Labor.

At the request of the Standard Oil trust President McKinley sent its regular army into Idaho to shoot down and imprison miners who had rebelled against Standard oil tyranny in Coeur d'Alene. These men were thrown into a stockade and kept there without right of trial until many of them became raving maniacs. These facts are a part of current history.

He places a horse doctor in charge of the medical department of Cuba. He placed Gen. Miles incommunicado and sent to Cuba in charge of the army Shafter, who rode to battle in a litter and who wanted to surrender when the first shot was fired.

Cracked All Through.

Mr. McKinley was a free silver man in 1893, a bimetallist in 1896 and a single gold standard advocate in 1898. He was a champion of civil service in 1896, and two years later he discharged 8,000 civil service appointees to make place for political pets of Hanna and Platt.

Through his pro-British secretary of state he entered into a treaty with Great Britain whereby the American people were to dig a Nicaraguan canal and leave it defenseless to be used at pleasure by John Bull.

He permitted the opening of special mail matter to our consul at Pretoria by British agents and called our consul home because that official complained.

He makes constant declaration that the institutions of this country are in the hands of providence and then demands a large standing army, as if providence were not equal to the task.

Behold the Man of Destiny.

Secretary Root in a recent speech in New York said:

"Oh for one hour of Grant!"

Why Grant, if McKinley is such a Napoleon?

Why Grant, when the man of destiny and of providence, is at the helm?

Look at the man! He has been on every side of every question—always landing on the side opposed to the people, on the side of oppression, on the side of national shame.

LET THE PEOPLE ELECT THE SENATORS

President Johnson, in 1868, recommended a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senator by direct vote of the people, but his recommendation met with no response. About twelve years later General Weaver, then a member of congress, tried to secure the passage of a resolution submitting an amendment, but his efforts were futile. In 1892, the resolution recommended by President Johnson and urged by Congressman Weaver finally passed the house of representatives, but it has not yet reached a vote in the senate. And now after eight years more of public discussion, the proposition for the first time receives the endorsement of the national convention of one of the great parties.

If the fusion forces win a victory this fall, we shall see this reform accomplished before the next presidential election, and with its accomplishment, the people will find it easier to secure any remedial legislation which they may desire.

Great problems are solved slowly, but struggling humanity marches on, step by step, content if at each nightfall it can pitch its tent on a little higher ground.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

WANTS A MONARCHY

McKinley Organ in Iowa Voices the Real Sentiments of the Republican Party.

CONSTITUTION IS OBSOLETE.

The following article is from the Des Moines (Ia.) Globe, a Republican farmers' paper. It voices in plain language the spirit of McKinley Republicanism. What the Globe frankly speaks the imperialist secretly thinks.

It is brutally plain, and for this reason Republican organs have affected to discredit its sentiments; but it speaks out of the fullness of a heart saturated with Hamiltonianism, which is the inspiration of President McKinley; and there is in it that touch of sagacity that gives it weight as an utterance, a little rash perhaps and possibly a little premature, but significant of the trend of modern Republicanism. The article deserves the very widest publicity as showing the direction of the McKinley drift:

"For a long time thinking people who have large commercial interests have felt unsafe with our present form of government from the fact that we are controlled by the little cheap John politicians and ward-healers. NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO DO AWAY WITH OUR OBSOLETE CONSTITUTION and adopt a form of government that will be logical with expansion ideas and will give AMPLE PROTECTION TO CAPITAL."

"A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY is probably the most desirable plan that we could now adopt. Everything is ripe for the change. We take it that the great farming interests of our land will readily adapt themselves to the change. The farmer is a great lover of law and order, and ANTI-MONARCHY IS LARGELY THE EXPRESSION OF FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS SUGGESTED BY HOT-HEADED THEORISTS."

"We believe that history and experience have proven beyond cavil that A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT CANNOT SUBSIST beyond a certain stage. That as soon as a great PEOPLE BECOME RICH, STRONG AND GREAT, THE REPUBLIC DROOPS AND DIES. We believe this is so, of necessity and not by chance. We believe that there is not a single case of record where the masses of a great nation possessed the intelligence to initiate laws, and were intelligent enough to compel the enforcement of such good laws as they might pass."

"It would seem as if science teaches that men are created to follow their masters—the inspired minds of the world. HISTORY SHOWS THAT A KING MUST BE AND IS FOUND IN EVERY NATION to guide its people in every great crisis. Neither is the change to be dreaded or looked forward to with foreboding. While we are in fact largely under the conditions of a monarchy, we have the evils without the benefits of the same."

Bryan and the Income Tax

At present the government can draft the citizen, but cannot draft the pocketbook. Slowly but surely the dollar is being crated and the man debased. Justice in taxation must be restored.

The sentiment prevailing among those who advocate an income tax justifies the prediction that the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans will in their next campaign advocate an amendment to the constitution specifically authorizing an income tax, and no one who has faith in the final triumph of every righteous cause will doubt the ultimate success of the effort to make an income tax a permanent part of the revenue system of the federal government. W. J. BRYAN.

NO FREEDOM NOW FOR FILIPINOS.

"I have always thought that all men should be free, but if any should be slaves, it should be first those who desire it for themselves and secondly those who desire it for others." ABRAHAM LINCOLN. From an address to an Indiana Regiment, March 17, 1865.

The Children of the Coal Miners

Do you hear the children weeping, O my brothers, Ere the sorrow comes with years? They are leaning their young heads against their mothers, And that cannot stop their tears. The young lambs are bleating in the meadows; The young birds are chirping in the nest; The young fawns are playing with the shadows; The young flowers are blowing toward the west— But the young, young children, O my brothers, They are weeping bitterly! They are weeping in the playtime of the others, In the country of the free. —Mrs. Browning.

FALSE PRETENSE OF PROSPERITY.

Of all the humbug and false pretense of the McKinley administration there is nothing more hollow than the cry of "prosperity." The suppressed rotten beef scandal, which is sought to be covered by pleas of patriotism; the Cuban frauds, whose authors are pretended to be prosecuted; the bootlegging trusts, which are held up as enemies while licensed to tax the people, are all palpable evidences of the miserable hypocrisy of Mark Hanna's regime, but for cool audacity nothing has equalled the clamor about "prosperity."

Dr. O. J. Perkins, of Chicago, has made a study of a certified report signed by A. H. Gleason, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Nebraska. Under his analysis this report tells a widely different story from that daily proclaimed by Republican speakers and press. "Using the round numbers," he says, "the mortgages 'satisfied' during the three and a half years ending June 13, 1900, amount to \$99,000,000, as against \$77,000,000 'pled,' a difference of \$22,000,000 in favor of 'prosperity.' This applies to real estate mortgages only, and would bear out the claim of the Republicans provided there was nothing further. When, however, we go to the next column we find that \$238,000,000 in chattel mortgages have been filed against \$177,000,000 satisfied—a difference of \$61,000,000 against 'prosperity.'"

The difference between \$161,000,000 and \$222,000,000 is \$139,000,000. This is the actual increase in the mortgage indebtedness of the state of Nebraska according to the sworn statement of the county clerks. These large figures are not easily comprehended. Viewed from another standpoint it

may be easier. Allowing that the population of Nebraska has increased twenty per cent since the census of 1890, we find that the increased indebtedness is over \$109 for each man, woman and child in the state.

If the people of the state of Nebraska with abundant crops are in this short time plunged \$139,000,000 more in debt than at the beginning of this period, how many years will it require under the same regime to place the property entirely in the hands of mortgage holders?

Those not acquainted with the present methods of loaning money in the west and south will be astonished at the large increase in chattel mortgages shown by the report. This is explained by the fact that the lender prefers a short time loan at an increased rate of interest secured by a mortgage on growing live stock to one on real estate. An analysis of similar reports made by other state officers in the west and southwest will show practically the same results.

Instead of these being loans, as the report would have it, they are mortgages on real estate and chattel, and have increased during every year of the McKinley administration, and the total increase for the three years completed is in excess of \$50,000,000. In two years of McKinley prosperity the chattel mortgages of Indiana have increased 255,151 in number, and \$7,382,234 in amount, and the total mortgage debt of the state in three years of McKinley prosperity has increased \$5,946,746 over what has been paid, not including the chattel mortgages and foreclosures of 1897.

ALL FORMS OF TOIL MENACED BY TRUSTS

The Farmer, the Laborer and the Business Man
Alike Threatened with Serfdom
DEMOCRACY THEIR SOLE DEFENDER

THE KANSAS CITY PLATFORM SAYS:

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer; lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof; deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient agent yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiable greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed.

We pledge the democratic party to an unceasing warfare in Nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN SAYS:

A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own profit the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer and is powerless to protest against injustice, either in wages or in condition of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welfare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise. If elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit.

One of the main reasons why men struggle so hard to obtain a monopoly is that it enables them to charge more than the worth of the goods or services they supply.

In the Bramkamp wire nail case the attorney for the trust admitted that the combine had raised the price from 80 cents to \$2.50 a keg, wholesale, securing thereby a monopoly profit of several million dollars. That trust went to pieces, but recently another has been formed, and wire nails have advanced over 140 per cent because of the new combine.

Coal Trust Extortions.

The coal combine was investigated by congress in 1893, and the report declares (1) that in 1888 the extortions of the coal monopoly averaged more than \$1 a ton, or \$39,000,000 for the year; and (2) that from 1873 to 1886 \$200,000,000 more than a fair market price was taken from the public by this combination. It also appeared that in 1892 the combine raised the price .25 to .135 a ton on the kinds used by housekeepers, though the price of coal was already high and the cost of mining diminishing every year.

The Linseed Oil Trust in 1887 put the price up from 38 to 52 cents a gallon, or nearly \$5,000,000 additional tax on the yearly output.

In the same year the copper syndicate put up the price from 10 to 17 and 18 cents a pound, or \$30,000,000 additional on the yearly output.

A congressional investigation in 1893 brought out the fact that on the strength of a rumor that the internal revenue tax was to be increased by congress the Whisky Trust raised its prices 25 cents a gallon, which would amount to an additional profit of \$12,500,000 on its yearly output.

Jump in Sugar.

In 1888, just after the Sugar Trust was formed, the average price of raw sugar was the same as in 1885, but the average price of refined sugar advanced so that the difference between the price of raw sugar and the price of refined sugar was 75 per cent more than in 1885 and about 70 per cent more than in 1887, the year the trust was formed. Recently sugar has made advances amounting to a total of 2 cents on the pound. For a dozen years we have paid each year a good deal more per pound for refined sugar than we did in 1885 (although the cost of refining has been constantly diminishing), and our sugar bill has averaged at least \$10,000,000 and perhaps \$20,000,000 a year more because of the trust.

Standard Oil Again.

Oil that has kept prices from falling as much as the diminished cost of transportation and refining would have caused them to fall in an open market, and at times it has lifted prices absolutely as well as relatively, in spite of the vast improvements in processes of manufacture, great cheapening of transportation by the pipe-line service, and the falling price of crude oil. From 1894 to 1897, for example, the price of refined oil went up 14 per cent, while the price of crude oil declined 6 per cent. Oil rose at wholesale in New York from 3 cents in November, 1897, to 6 cents in December, 1899, and it has gone still higher in 1900.

One may charge the fair value of the services he renders without a monopoly. But monopoly gives power to charge more than that value. In other words, monopoly confers the inestimable privilege of demanding something for nothing.

The Telegraph Monopoly.

We pay twice as much for our telegrams as government systems charge; the telephone monopoly charged the federal government \$75 per 'phone for service the government is now supplying for itself at a cost of \$10 per 'phone, and even in our largest city exchanges, where the monopoly charges \$90 to \$250, the service could be rendered at a profit for a uniform charge of \$20 a year.

The Bell monopoly, in Grand Rapids, Wis., charges \$36 for a house and \$48 for a business place, while a co-operative telephone exchange is oper-

ating in the same place at \$6 for a house and \$18 for a business place per year and is making money. The exorbitant rates of express monopolies are notorious, and even railroads have been known to make excessive charges.

Municipal Franchises.

It is the same with all our city monopolies. Gas sells at \$1 which can be made for 20 cents and distributed for 15, as we know from various gas reports and investigations.

The above are but a few samples from an enormous mass of facts demonstrating that private monopoly tends to extortion.

Extortionate charges lead, of course, to enormous profits and the building of vast fortunes which become, in their turn, the instruments of further extortion. The monopolists roll in wealth, while the working masses and competitive classes are cheated out of their fair share of the world's wealth. Those who build palaces do not live in them.

Balders Enter Not In.

Those who dig coal have little fuel. Those who make clothes are ill-clad. Those who grow wheat and corn are poorly fed.

Those who build railroads do not travel.

Those who do most of the work do not enjoy the fruits of their labor, while those who do little or nothing, enjoy much; all because private monopoly gives some men the power of appropriating what others produce.

Here are some of the profits private monopoly has made:

Oil trust—\$23,000,000 in three months—about 100 per cent a year on the capital, water and all. (The oil monopoly has been known to make 520 per cent on its whole capital, and on one investment 3,000 per cent per year was obtained through railroad favoritism.—*Wealth Against Commonwealth*, pp. 61, 99, 100.)

Profits of Monopoly.

Steel trust—\$42,500,000 a year—about 30 per cent on water and all.
Sugar trust, 200 to 400 per cent.
Wire trust, 60 per cent.
Tin plate trust, 40 per cent.
Pennsylvania coal, 30 per cent.
Fifth Ave. bank (New York), 150 per cent.
Chemical bank (New York), 200 per cent.
Metropolitan Telephone Co., 150 per cent.
Bell monopoly, \$5,000,000 a year, 4-5 of its total income.
Telegraph monopoly (on original investment), 300 per cent a year.
Bay State Gas Co., 60 per cent a year.

Cleveland Gas Co., 144 per cent a year.

New York Gas, \$300,000,000 in ten years, or enough to pay 10 per cent on the investment and duplicate all the plants besides.—(New York Senate Investigation.)

Metropolitan Street Ry. System, New York, 28 per cent.
Philadelphia Traction—\$5,500,000—16 per cent on investment.
15th and 15th Street Co., 65 per cent.

Philadelphia City 31 per cent.
Ridge Avenue 42 per cent.
Citizens' Co., 67 per cent.
2d and 3d Streets, 25 per cent.
Union, 31 per cent.

The excessive charges and exorbitant profits of private monopoly are nothing more nor less than taxation without representation. You are not represented in the oil trust, the steel trust, the coal combine, the chemical bank, the gas, electric, street railway, telegraph, telephone, railroad, beef, sugar, copper and tin monopolies. Yet they levy taxes on you.

Watered Stock.

The monopolists know that their outrageous profits may rouse the people if they become known and so many of those most open to the public gaze try to hide their gains by watering their capital. Ninety per cent on the real investment is only 9 per cent on the watered bulk.

Fraud and extortion are among the most prolific and a deplorable of all the results of private monopoly.

SLAVERY RECOGNIZED

Amendment to the Constitution for Which a Million Lives Were Sacrificed Set at Naught by McKinley.

THE INFAMOUS SULO TREATY.

The constitution of the United States says:

ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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Article II. The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies on land and sea.

Article III. The rights and dignities of his highness the sultan and his datus shall be fully respected, and Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion. All their religious customs shall be respected and no one shall be persecuted on account of his religion.

Article X. Any slave in the Archipelago of Sulu shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying the master the usual market value.

Article XIV. The United States government will pay the following monthly salaries: To the sultan, \$250; to Dato Rajah Mada, \$75; to Dato Attik, \$60; to Dato Calbe, \$75; to Dato Joak-anan, \$75; to Dato Puvé, \$60; to Dato Amir Halassin, \$60; to Hadji Buter, \$50; to Habib Mura, \$40; to Ferit Saguin, \$15.

Signed in triplicate, in English and Sulu, at Jolo, this twentieth day of August, A. D., 1899, (13th Arakul Akil, 1357).

The Sultan Julu,
Dato Rajah Mada,
Signed J. C. Bates, Brigadier-General
U. S. V.

COST OF MILITARISM.

Two Hundred Millions for the Army; Seventy-Five Millions for the Navy Is What McKinley Wants.

DEMANDS ARMY OF 100,000 MEN.

We are at last to know what we are to pay for our experiment in imperialism.

The Washington government has made its demand. It demands an army of 100,000 men and it wants \$200,000,000 for the next year to support its pretensions.

The navy department wants \$75,000,000. The end is far away. This is only the beginning of what American taxpayers may expect.

To support the army and navy until the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1902, congress will be asked to appropriate more than \$200,000,000. The war department is estimating on the basis of 100,000 men.

Under the present law all volunteers and regulars in excess of about 30,000 men must be discharged before July 1, 1901, and Quartermaster-General Ludington is making arrangements for the transportation home of the volunteers, beginning next month.

It will be necessary to recruit regiments to take the place of the volunteers in case more troops are authorized, and when they are ready for active service they must be transported to Manila.

The pay of the army will be what was estimated for the current year—\$47,000,000. There will be a heavy bill for clothing, medical and hospital stores, ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies and regular supplies for the quartermaster's department. The estimate made by Commissary-General Weston for subsistence stores for the current fiscal year was \$11,112,242, and this will be exceeded.

Secretary Root's estimate for the military establishment for the current year aggregated \$128,170,583, and it will undoubtedly be larger for the next fiscal year.

No Room for Subjects Under the Free Flag

The Supreme Purpose of the People Should Be to Oppose All Attempts to Grasp Imperial Power.

REPUBLIC FACES A PROFOUND CRISIS

The Republic is confronted by a great national crisis—involving the perpetuity of the institutions founded by the fathers.

For the first time in our country's history it has undertaken to subjugate a foreign people and to rule them by despotic power.

The president is waging war upon people of alien birth for asserting the very principles for which the fathers of our own republic pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors.

The policy of the president offers the inhabitants of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship, no constitutional protection, no representation in the Congress which taxes him.

This is the government of men by arbitrary power without their consent; this is imperialism.

This is the issue which the Kansas City platform declares to be the paramount question in American politics.

There is no room under the American flag for subjects. The president and congress, who derive all their powers from the Constitution, can govern no man without regard to its limitations.

No nation can endure part citizen and part subject.

We have come as a people to the parting of the ways. Which shall it be—Republic or Empire?

Shall we remain true to the American ideal or shall we adopt the sword?

Is the Republic of Washington and Jefferson ready for this tremendous stride backward?

KING GEORGE AND KING WILLIAM.

When the American colonies were in revolt against Great Britain, George III, then king, issued a proclamation as follows:

"I am desirous of restoring to them (the American colonies) the blessings of law, which they have forfeited and desperately exchanged for the calamities of war, and the arbitrary tyranny of their chiefs."
—George III. of England, in 1776.

So too while the forces of the United States were chasing the patriotic Filipinos from their burning homes, President McKinley assured them of his kind purposes as follows:

"That Congress will provide for them (the Filipinos), a government which will bring them blessings, which will promote their material interests, as well as advance their people in the paths of civilization."

for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent."
—Lincoln's Complete Works, Vol. I, page 239.

"Let it be remembered," said the continental congress in addressing the states at the end of the Revolution, "that it has ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature."

"True statesmen as they were," said Lincoln, "they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, so they established these self-evident truths, that when, in the distant future, some men, some faction, some interest should set up the doctrine that none but rich men or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the declaration of independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began; so that truth, justice and mercy and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man would hereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY FAVORS LIBERAL PENSIONS.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents; and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.
—Kansas City Platform.

HEATH ENDORSES NEELY

"Postoffice Department.
"First Asst. Postmaster General.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1898.
"My Dear Major—I intended to say to you when you were here that there is one man, Mr. Charles F. W. Neely, of Munich, Ind., who wants to go into the custom mail service, in whom I am more interested than any other man among thousands of applicants for positions of that character. He is a newspaper writer and publisher, and about forty-two years of age, splendidly educated, a hustler, a man with the very best habits and as loyal as loyalty itself. He would make a GRAND CONFIDENTIAL MAN FOR YOU. I will write and ask him to go and see you. This is a man you will warm up to, and would like to have AS A COMPANION as well as an executive officer.
"Yours faithfully,
"FERRY S. HEATH.
"First Asst. Postmaster General.
"To Maj. E. J. Rathbone,
"Hamilton, Ohio."

The writer of the above letter is the secretary of the Republican national committee and the chief of its literary bureau.

The object of his enthusiastic eulogy is now in jail at New York, charged with participation in Cuban postal frauds, in which he is said to have been a prime mover. He is fighting extradition to avoid a trial in the country where the colossal frauds were committed.

Whenever things get so far wrong as to attract their notice, the people, if well informed, may be relied upon to set them to rights.—Thomas Jefferson.

WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY STANDS ON LABOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

(From Kansas City Platform.)

In the interest of American labor and the upbuilding of the workingman, as the corner-stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that Congress create a Department of Labor, in charge of a Secretary, with a seat in the Cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

BRYAN ON ARBITRATION

(From Letter of Acceptance.)

"The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employees. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employees can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employees. The establishment of arbitration will secure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling the army to settle labor troubles."

and intelligence, I confidently believe." —President McKinley at Minneapolis, Oct. 12, 1899.

Read what Abraham Lincoln said with regard to these promises or "benevolent assimilation" offered to a people for a surrender of their liberties.

Mr. Lincoln, in a speech at Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1858, spoke as follows:

"Those arguments that are made that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow; What are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will note that all the arguments of kings were always of this class. They always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. . . . Turn it every way you will, whether it comes from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of one race as a reason

JEFFERSON AND LIBERTY.

I think all the world would gain by setting commerce at perfect liberty.

The only orthodox object of the institution of Government is to secure the greatest degree of happiness possible to the general mass of those associated under it.

The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest.

Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

The liberty of speaking and writing guards our other liberties.

The highest obligation of this nation is to be true to itself. No obligation to any particular nation, or to all the nations combined, can require the abandonment of our theory of government and the substitution of despotism against which our whole nation has been a protest.
W. J. BRYAN.

THE HERALD

SPENCER COOPER, DR.



HAZEL CR

THURSDAY, Nov.



DEMOCRATIC

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM JENNI

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ADLAI E. ST

FOR GOVERNOR, J. C. W. BE

FOR CONGRESS, J. BANFORD

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Article X. Any slave in the Archipelago of Sulu shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying the master the usual market value.

Article XIV. The United States government will pay the following monthly salaries: To the sultan, \$250; to Dato Rajah Mada, \$75; to Dato Attik, \$60; to Dato Calbe, \$75; to Dato Joakmanian, \$75; to Dato Puyo, \$60; to Dato Amir Haissin, \$60; to Hadji Buter, \$50; to Habib Mura, \$40; to Serif Saguin, \$15.

Signed in triplicate, in English and Sulu, at Jolo, this twentieth day of August, A. D., 1899, (13th Arakul Akil, 1337).

The Sultan Sulu, Dato Rajah Mada.

Signed J. C. Bates, Brigadier-General U. S. V.

COST OF MILITARISM.

Two Hundred Millions for the Army; Seventy-Five Millions for the Navy is What McKinley Wants.

DEMANDS ARMY OF 100,000 MEN.

We are at last to know what we are to pay for our experiment in imperialism.

The Washington government has made its demand. It demands an army of 100,000 men and it wants \$200,000,000 for the next year to support its pretensions.

The navy department wants \$75,000,000. The end is far away. This is only the beginning of what American taxpayers may expect.

To support the army and navy until the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1902, congress will be asked to appropriate more than \$200,000,000. The war department is estimating on the basis of 100,000 men.

Under the present law all volunteers and regulars in excess of about 30,000 men must be discharged before July 1, 1901, and Quartermaster-General Ludington is making arrangements for the transportation home of the volunteers, beginning next month.

It will be necessary to recruit regiments to take the place of the volunteers in case more troops are authorized, and when they are ready for active service they must be transported to Manila.

The pay of the army will be what was estimated for the current year—\$47,000,000. There will be a heavy bill for clothing, medical and hospital stores, ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies and regular supplies for the quartermaster's department. The estimate made by Commissary-General Weston for subsistence stores for the current fiscal year was \$11,112,242, and this will be exceeded.

Secretary Root's estimate for the military establishment for the current year aggregated \$128,170,583, and it will undoubtedly be larger for the next fiscal year.

No Room for Subjects Under the Free Flag

The Supreme Purpose of the People Should Be to Oppose All Attempts to Grasp Imperial Power.

REPUBLIC FACES A PROFOUND CRISIS

The Republic is confronted by a great national crisis—involving the perpetuity of the institutions founded by the fathers.

For the first time in our country's history it has undertaken to subjugate a foreign people and to rule them by despotic power.

The president is waging war upon people of alien birth for asserting the very principles for which the fathers of our own republic pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors.

The policy of the president offers the inhabitants of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship, no constitutional protection, no representation in the Congress which taxes him.

This is the government of men by arbitrary power without their consent; this is imperialism.

This is the issue which the Kansas City platform declares to be the paramount question in American politics.

There is no room under the American flag for subjects. The president and congress, who derive all their powers from the Constitution, can govern no man without regard to its limitations.

No nation can endure part citizen and part subject. We have come as a people to the parting of the ways. Which shall it be—Republic or Empire?

Shall we remain true to the American ideal or shall we adopt the sword?

Is the Republic of Washington and Jefferson ready for this tremendous stride backward?

KING GEORGE AND KING WILLIAM.

When the American colonies were in revolt against Great Britain, George III., then king, issued a proclamation as follows:

"I am distressed of restoring to them (the American colonies), the blessings of law, which they have fatally and desperately exchanged for the calamities of war, and the arbitrary tyranny of their chiefs."

—George III. of England, in 1776.

So too while the forces of the United States were chasing the patriotic Filipinos from their burning homes, President McKinley assured them of his kind purposes as follows:

"That Congress will provide for them (the Filipinos), a government which will bring them blessings, which will promote their material interests, as well as advance their people in the paths of civilization."

for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent." —Lincoln's Complete Works, Vol. I., page 259.

"Let it be remembered," said the continental congress in addressing the states at the end of the Revolution, "that it has ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature."

"True statesmen as they were," said Lincoln, "they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, so they established these self-evident truths, that when, in the distant future, some men, some faction, some interest should set up the doctrine that none but rich men or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the declaration of independence and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began; so that truth, justice and mercy and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man would hereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY FAVORS LIBERAL PENSIONS.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents; and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896, that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment. —Kansas City Platform.

HEATH ENDORSES NEELY

"Postoffice Department.
"First Asst Postmaster General.
"Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1898.
"My Dear Major—I intended to say to you when you were here that there is one man, Mr. Charles F. W. Neely, of Muncie, Ind., who wants to go into the Cuban mail service, in whom I am more interested than any other man among thousands of applicants for positions of that character. He is a newspaper writer and publisher, and about forty-two years of age, splendidly educated, a hustler, a man with the very best habits and as loyal as loyalty itself. He would make a GRAND CONFIDENTIAL MAN FOR YOU. I will write and ask him to go and see you. This is a man you will warm up to, and would like to have AS A COMPANION as well as an executive officer.

"Yours faithfully,
"PERRY S. HEATH.
"First Asst Postmaster General.
"To Maj. E. J. Rathbone,
"Hamilton, Ohio."

The writer of the above letter is the secretary of the Republican national committee and the chief of its literary bureau.

The object of his enthusiastic eulogy is now in jail at New York, charged with participation in Cuban postal frauds, in which he is said to have been a prime mover. He is fighting extradition to avoid a trial in the country where the colossal frauds were committed.

Whenever things get so far wrong as to attract their notice, the people, if well informed, may be relied upon to set them to rights.—Thomas Jefferson.

JEFFERSON AND LIBERTY.
I think all the world would gain by setting commerce at naught.

Your Money NOW.

\$1. ONLY \$1.

HERALD JOB PRINTING IS THE BEST, and the cheapest

WILLIE AND HIS PAPA



WILLIE—"What have you got on those spectacles and false whiskers for, papa?"

PAPA—"Papa has got to disguise himself as a harmless old gentleman, Willie, to fool the common people. They call papa 'Honest Old Si' down town."

WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY STANDS ON LABOR

Read what Abraham Lincoln said with regard to these promises or "benevolent assimilation" offered to a people for a surrender of their liberties. It is said that ex-Secretary of State Day agrees with him in this assertion, but that he considers that it wouldn't be fair to his life long friend McKinley to state it publicly at this time.

and intelligence, I confidently believe." —President McKinley at Minneapolis, Oct. 12, 1899.

Read what Abraham Lincoln said with regard to these promises or "benevolent assimilation" offered to a people for a surrender of their liberties.

Copies of the Hanna's candidates on being imprisoned or shot. Washington against McKinley monarchy.

Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE HERALD.

FARM JOURNAL
From now to Dec. 1903, Nearly 5 Years.

By special arrangement made with the publishers of the FARM JOURNAL we are enabled to offer that paper to every subscriber who pays for THE HERALD one year ahead for only \$1.00 both papers for the price of ours only; our paper one year and the FARM JOURNAL from now until December 1903, nearly 5 years. The FARM JOURNAL is an old established paper enjoying great popularity, one of the best and most useful farm papers published.

This offer should be accepted without delay.

George Ringo made a flying trip to Rothwell Saturday.

Vote against MILITARISM.

Wiley Perkins, of Lacy creek, is confined to his home with malaria.

Vote against IMPERIALISM.

Dick Russel left Saturday for Tennessee, where he will spend a short time.

Stamp in ring under the rooster.

Miss Clarke Long left Monday for Walnut Grove, where she will spend a few weeks.

Vote for Banford White.

Mary Swango, Mary Pieratt and Jennie Day were pleasant callers at THE HERALD office Tuesday.

Democratic victory helps the poor.

Miss Callie Oney, who is teaching on Frozen creek, spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother.

Democratic victory helps the poor.

Misses Ida Rose and Lizzie Pieratt came up from Maytown Friday, and spent two days on Lacy creek.

A vote for Bryan sheapens cotton.

Vaughn & Wallin, photographers of West Liberty, attended church here Sunday, and made us a very pleasant call.

A vote for Bryan cheapens calico.

Married, on Thursday evening last, Geo. G. Cox, of Toliver, to Miss Dora Phelps, of Frenchburg. Rev. B. M. Mannin officiating.

Vote to cheapen sugar and coffee.

Misses Emma and Clemma James will return to their home in Illinois next week after a visit to relatives and friends in Montgomery and Bath counties.

Vote to cheapen sugar and coffee.

G. A. Donne, representing the Bray clothing company of Louisville, was a guest of the Day House on Friday and sold a very handsome bill to H. F. Pieratt, from whom only can they be bought.

Don't vote to carry a soldier outfit.

WHEN YOU are feeling tired and out of sorts you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Be sure to GET HOOD'S.

There are 139 illustrations in Biggle Cow Book, many of them made from photographs from life. There are eight colored paintings of as many different breeds. Biggle Cow book is cream, rich Jersey cream—you ought to have it. Send 50c to the publishers, Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia.

Bryan, Stevenson and Beckham.

Our old friend, Tom Cassell, of Lexington, was here last week, en route to Caney on a business trip. He left for home Saturday.

Vote for Bryan and bust a trust.

Judge Swango and wife, who have been visiting relatives and friends in Illinois for a month or so, returned home Tuesday.

Died, at her residence on Thursday last, Mrs. S. C. Alexander, of Daysboro, and was buried on Friday.



THE SATISFIED MULE.

I haf a mule, mit great big ears,
He lives to me next door,
For dere I haf a stable built
Against my grocery store.

I gif him oats, I gif him corn,
Und all vot mules can eat;
I haf a blanket for his back,
Und shoes brotect his feet.

His saddle fit him all around,
Like paper on de wall,
I take it off venefer he eats
Inside his white-washed stall.

His bed is made of stubble straw,
So in winter he don't freeze;
In summer he looks der window und
Und enchoys the efening breeze.

I brotect him tight, mit lock und key,
De door he cannot pass;
U I did not, dot foolish mule
Would get out on de grass.

He works from morning till in night,
I do not let him stop;
So long dot he behaves dis way,
He never lose his chob.

I didn't hear him grumble once,
He minds me as I like:
"Brotection" makes him satisfied,
He doesn't want to "strike."

Vot for de I brotect dot mule,
Und gif him dings vot goot,
Vy stroke his ears und pat his head,
Vieh looks like gratitoot?

I tell you vy, if you keep still,
Und don't say it out of school,
I gif "brotection" efery time,
Because I ride dot mule.

It was so in de Faderland,
I find it yet dis day,
He who brotect, gits hold de reins,
Und makes de mule obey.

My mule is like some workingman
Who gits a chob to pull,
Or has a saddle on his back,
So his "dinner pail" gits full.

Who votes de ticket efery time,
Whose heart is full of Charity
For all the loafers riding him,
Who brag of "our Prosperity."

If my old mule had half de sense
Vot workmen dink de've got,
He'd lift his legs, und take good aim,
Und kick my dam brains out.

"Vy don't he kick?" some people say,
"Und git out on de grass."
My mule don't know to help himself,
His fader was an Ass.

H. V. HETZEL.

Bryan and Beckham—let both win

Let everybody go to Campton tomorrow to the grand democratic rally which will be held there and hear the true doctrine ably discussed by that great orator, Hon. James D. Black. Before the speaking there will be a grand rally of the democrats, consisting of music, marching, a parade on horse-back and the firing of anvils. All voters who are in favor of the reign of law and order, and opposed to assassination and usurpation of office are requested to be present.

Vote for Bryan and Stevenson.

Work on the big tunnel at Caney has been suspended indefinitely. It appears that DeCreet & Gill, the sub-contractors, were obligated to cut the tunnel without bridging or timbering it. After getting in some 300 feet on the Red river side and 200 feet on the Caney side, rocks began to fall from the roof, and the railroad inspector decided that the tunnel must be timbered. This not being in the contract, DeCreet & Gill threw up the job pending a decision as to whether they were responsible, and no one knows when work will be resumed. In the meantime the grading all along the line is being pushed to completion, and as soon as the tunnel work can be completed track laying will proceed.

Vote against republican assassins.

"To Throw Good Money After Bad" will but increase my pain. If you have thrown away money for medicines that did not cure, now begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the medicine that never disappoints. Hood's Pills cure sick headache, indigestion

Read the ad, "A Farm for Sale." Prof. Cord in this issue offers his farm, 150 acres, near Hazel Green, for sale at private contract, and a bargain can be secured.

Vote Democratic and be happy.

TAKE A PILL

For That Distress in the Stomach, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

But be sure it is one of Hood's Pills, because Hood's Pills are absolutely unequalled as a liver tonic and general cathartic. They are small and easy to take, and they are put in glass vials which may be conveniently carried in the vest pocket or in a lady's wallet. Hood's Pills do not produce that griping, grinding effect which follows the use of other pills. They do not weaken the system, but leave it stronger than before, as they have a gentle toning effect, even while their cathartic properties are at work. After you have once used Hood's Pills, you will take no others and you will be thankful, as thousands of people are, that it is possible to get pills that operate without any weakening or nauseating effects.

Vote right ring under the rooster.

If you want a good, clean, honest, straightforward paper that already is welcomed in thousands of rural homes throughout the country, then let us send you Farm Journal. Its editors know what to print, but better yet, know what to leave out. We will send the Farm Journal, nearly 5 years, (remainder of 1900, all of 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904) to every one who will subscribe for THE HERALD; both papers at the price of ours only 65 cents.

Put cross in ring under the rooster.

Bud Swango has the thanks of the editor and his better 1 for a pig head, liver and feet. This comes about as near giving the whole hog as a man could well do. From head to foot generally considered cover everything. But Bud is a big man with a heart in proportion, and when he does one a favor don't stop half way.

Put it in the ring under rooster.

Died, at her late residence in the Cox Mill neighborhood on Saturday night, Mrs. Jane Whentley, wife of Jas. Whentley, aged about 60 years, and was buried on Monday morning.

Vote for Bryan and a republic.

FOR SALE—A scholarship in the Commercial College of Kentucky University. By early application at this office some young man can save several dollars.

tf.

1000,000
RELIEVED WOMEN
WINE OF CARDUI
has brought permanent relief to a million suffering women who were on their way to premature graves. Mrs. Mitchell was last declining in health, when Wine of Cardui performed a "wonderful cure" in her case. She suffered with the agonies of falling of the womb, leucorrhoea and profuse menstruation. The weekly appearance of the menses for two months sapped her vitality until she was a physical wreck. Her nervous system gave way. Then came the trial of Wine of Cardui and the cure. Mrs. Mitchell's experience ought to comfort Wine of Cardui to suffering women in words of burning eloquence.

WINE OF CARDUI
is within the reach of all. Women who try it are relieved. Ask your druggist for a \$1 bottle of Wine of Cardui, and do not take a substitute if tendered you.

Mrs. Willie Mitchell, South Gaston, N. C.: "Wine of Cardui and Theodore's Black-Draught have performed a miraculous cure in my case. I had been a great sufferer with falling of the womb and leucorrhoea, and my menses came every week for two months and were very painful. My husband induced me to try Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught, and now the leucorrhoea has disappeared, and I am restored to perfect health."

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Wanted—5,000 Men
TO BUY
The Great "Bray" Pants!
H. F. PIERATT,
SOLE DEALER,
HAZEL GREEN, KY.

Clothes Make the Man!

Wear a nicely Tailored garment and when you enter a gentleman's place of business you impress that individual as being of some importance. If you are in the society of the gentler sex and better dressed than others in the crowd, you are at once the favorite. People who dress better than others in this community have their clothing made by the

GLOBE TAILORING COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

For which JOHN M. ROSE is the Hazel Green agent. See Mr. ROSE and have him send in your order for a suit. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. C. ROBINSON,
BEATTYVILLE, KY.,
GENERAL SALESMAN FOR
R. M. HUGHES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH-GRADE VINEGAR & CIDER,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Solicits your trade, and an order by mail will receive his prompt attention and render you entire satisfaction.

QUINN'S OINTMENT
FOR HORSES
stands at the head of all veterinary remedies. Such troubles as Spavins, Curbs, Windpuffs, Splints, Bunches have no terrors for a horse if the master keeps and applies Quinn's Ointment. All well known horsemen speak of it in the highest terms:
Miller & Sibbey of Franklin, Pa., owners of St. Bol, brother of late Bol Boy, write, "We have used Quinn's Ointment with great success and believe it fulfills all claims for it. We cheerfully recommend it to our friends." For Curbs, Splints, Spavins or Bunches it has no equal.
Price \$1.50. Smaller size, 50c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.
W. G. EDDY & CO., WHITEHALL, N. Y.

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All about Horses—a Common-Sense Treatise, with over 74 illustrations; a standard work. Price, 50 Cents.
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All about growing Small Fruits—read and learn how; contains 43 colored life-like reproductions of all leading varieties and 100 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.
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All about Poultry; the best Poultry Book in existence; tells everything; with 43 colored life-like reproductions of all the principal breeds; with 103 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.
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All about Cows and the Dairy Business; having a great sale, contains 8 colored life-like reproductions of each breed, with 131 other illustrations. Price, 50 Cents.
No. 5—BIGGLE SWINE BOOK
Just out. All about Hogs—Breeding, Feeding, Butchery, Diseases, etc. Contains over 50 beautiful half tones and other engravings. Price, 50 Cents.
The BIGGLE BOOKS are unique, original, useful—you never saw anything like them—so practical, so sensible. They are having an enormous sale—East, West, North and South. Every one who keeps a Horse, Cow, Hog or Chickens, or grows Small Fruits, ought to send right away for the BIGGLE BOOKS. The

FARM JOURNAL
Is your paper, made for you and not a misfit. It is 22 years old; it is the great best-seller, hit-the-nail-on-the-head, quit-after-you-have-said-it, Farm and Household paper in the world—the biggest paper of its size in the United States of America—having over a million and a-half regular readers.

Any ONE of the BIGGLE BOOKS, and the FARM JOURNAL 5 YEARS (remainder of 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903) will be sent by mail to any address for A DOLLAR BILL.
Sample of FARM JOURNAL and circular describing BIGGLE BOOKS free.

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CHAS. F. JENKINS.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY, CHEAPLY AND
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THIS OFFICE, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

Some two months ago H. F. Pieratt lost a bundle containing a brown cloth overcoat, two suits of underwear, necktie, &c., between High Falls and the residence of Granville Evans. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the bundle at H. F. Pieratt's store or this office.
tf.
Chesler White is agent for the Home Steam Laundry, of Mt. Sterling, and will send his basket every two weeks. Shirts, collars, cuffs, etc., laundered in the best style.—tf.

C. A. LYNCH,
REPRESENTING
ABNER, BARNES & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods & Notions,
CHARLESTON, W. VA.,
Solicits a share of your patronage, and asks you to hold an order for him.

GET YOUR NOTEBOOKS, Envelopes, Letterheads, Catalogues, Sale Bills, &c., printed at HERALD office.
OLD PAPERS, Clean and Nice for sale, at this office at 20 cents per 100.

